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New Wave of Weapons: Air Superiority Is Goal

U.S. Says Satellite-Guided Bombs Will Outdo Its Gulf War Technology

WASHINGTON — The United States is developing satellite-guided bombs and other new "smart" weapons to dominate battlefields the way allied aircraft did in the Gulf War, the U.S. Air Force chief of staff said Tuesday.

The weapons, including launchers that compensate for wind direction and speed and new warheads that seek out specific targets without human guidance, will be available in a few years, said the official, General Ronald R. Fogleman.

"With air superiority, you can do everything," he said in an interview with defense writers. "Without air superiority, nothing is going to move on the battlefield."

General Fogleman said he was encouraged by the positive attitude of Congress toward the need for military modernization in the next decade and toward preserving the technological superiority that devastated the Iraqi Army from the air in the 1991 Gulf War.

"The next generation of preferred munitions that we have coming down the road will be things like wind-corrected munitions dispensers with sensor-fused weapons," he said. The general also emphasized sophisticated air force weaponry called Jointly Directed Attack Munitions, or JDAMs.

These munitions will contain computer chips that allow space satellites to tell them exactly where they are relative to targets, improving pinpoint accuracy even beyond that of the laser-guided bombs used against Iraqi targets during the Gulf War.

"These munitions, I am convinced, will be available," General Fogleman said of the new family of smart weapons. "In fact, in no case do I see technical problems with this."

The Pentagon is studying the need for strategic bombers, including whether to build 20 more B-2 Stealth bombers in addition to the 20 now planned by the air force.

Some critics have said that the nation cannot afford 20 more radar-avoiding B-2s at a cost of more than \$15 billion during a time when it is cutting the military budget.

But General Fogleman said that no matter what decision emerged about the B-2, the United States would need strategic bombing capability to support land and naval forces.

"This is a tool that you cannot afford to not have in your toolbox," he said.



ANIMAL-RIGHTS ACTIVIST MOURNED — Two of the more than 1,000 mourners at rites Tuesday in Coventry, England, for Jill Phipps, 31, who was crushed by a truck carrying veal calves for export to the Continent.

France Fails To Persuade Partners on TV Quotas

EU Ministers Shy Away From the Call for War On Hollywood Imports

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

France lost a battle Tuesday in its bid to impose quotas on foreign movies and television programs in Europe, but vowed to continue its war against the Hollywood imports it says are undermining European culture.

Meeting in Bordeaux, and despite being wined and dined on the best the region has to offer, European Union culture ministers turned their backs on the French proposal.

Arguing that 80 percent of the movies circulating in Europe come from the United States while only 1 percent of those shown in America originate in Europe, France has made the imposition of a quota system a prime goal of its six-month presidency of the Union's Council of Ministers.

The French communications minister, Nicolas Sarkozy, said that "a great variety of opinions" were expressed during the meeting. But French officials were unable to name any other EU member that openly supported the French position, even though some countries, including Spain, Italy and Belgium, have expressed sympathy in the past.

Britain's Conservative government, which generally rejects moves to closer European union, led the fight against the French demand.

The British secretary of state for national Heritage, Stephen Dorrell, a leading skeptic of closer European cooperation, announced that the weight of opinion was "heavily against" France. Asked if any country had supported the French position, he replied, "None."

Still, the French culture minister, Jacques Toubon, said he would battle "to the end" to protect what he called the Continent's cultural identity.

The EU commissioner in charge of audiovisual questions, Marcelino Oreja Aguirre of Spain, said all 15 nations agreed that a 1989 nonbinding community directive called "Television Without Frontiers" needed revision, but were divided about how to do it.

The directive calls on EU television networks to ensure that at least half their programs are of European origin. But it says this should be done where practical, in effect allowing many networks to show a heavy diet of non-European programs, mainly American made-for-TV series.

The new president of the commission, Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, angered French government officials last month by labeling quotas "artificial" and calling instead for a program of innovation in the audiovisual industry. He later said he did not rule out quotas entirely, but added that they were not a "miracle cure."

Belgium and Spain, sharing France's concern that European identity is under threat, called for a measure that would require television networks to dedicate a fixed minimum proportion of their budgets to European program-making, rather than making them toe the line on quotas that are difficult to enforce. Germany argued that cultural heritage is best protected on the national level.

Mexican Rebels Win Key Plank On Ending War

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The governor of southern Chiapas state announced Tuesday he would resign, fulfilling a major condition set by rebels for ending an uprising that has been a source of financial and political instability in Mexico for 13 months.

Governor Eduardo Robledo Rincón asked the Chiapas legislature for a leave of absence, the equivalent of resigning, at the same time President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León issued a new appeal in Mexico City for dialogue with the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army.

The president, reversing the new get-tough policy he announced last Thursday, said Tuesday that he had ordered the Mexican military to cease its offensive and had proposed an amnesty law for the rebels.

The moves by Mr. Zedillo and Mr. Robledo coincide with a government effort to shore up international financial confidence after the crash of the Mexican peso on Dec. 20.

Like Mr. Zedillo, Mr. Robledo took office in early December, after heavily contested elections in which the Zapatistas and the leftist opposition Party of the Democratic Revolution asserted there was widespread vote fraud in Chiapas by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Since Mr. Robledo's inauguration, the Party of the Democratic Revolution has conducted a statewide campaign of civil disobedience while urging supporters to

CIA Agent Who Defected Suggests There Was Another Mole

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An escaped CIA turncoat says Soviet intelligence arranged for him to return to the United States under a false identity in June 1986, 10 months after he fled to Moscow and was charged with spying.

During the clandestine trip, says the former agent, Edward Lee Howard, he read classified Justice De-

partment and FBI reports about his case delivered by a man who was "obviously not a Russian."

FBI officials, who recently became aware of Mr. Howard's assertions, made in memoirs written in Moscow, are trying to determine if it is a phony tale, intended to confuse and vex the United States, or a serious account requiring a hunt for a possible mole inside the bureau or the Justice Department.

The book, to be published by National Press Books late next month, also asserts that Mr. Howard was identified as a spy by a Soviet defector, Colonel Vitali

Yurchenko of the KGB, to deflect attention from a much more valuable KGB agent, Aldrich H. Ames, the former CIA officer who is now in prison.

Mr. Howard, who was dismissed by the CIA in 1983, fled the United States in September 1985 after being identified by Colonel Yurchenko. He has denied that he spied for the Soviet Union as the United States has charged, and sticks to that account in his book. While acknowledging that he has spoken to the KGB since leaving the country, he denies that he ever handed over the names of any U.S. agents.

But U.S. officials say Mr. Howard's information was responsible for the expulsion of at least four CIA undercover officers from the Soviet Union in 1984 and 1985. In another case attributed to Mr. Howard, a Soviet scientist who was giving material to the CIA was arrested and later shot.

An advance copy of Mr. Howard's book, "Safe House" was obtained by The Washington Post. Its most startling assertion is of the clandestine trip to the

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BLOODY ANNIVERSARY — A Jewish settler on the West Bank watching Tuesday as another settler kissed the tomb of Baruch Goldstein, the U.S.-born doctor who killed 29 Palestinians in a Hebron mosque a year ago. Page 7.

AGENDA

U.S. Agrees to New Bosnia Peace Plan

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — President Bill Clinton has approved a plan by the Contact Group to offer Serbia a temporary lifting of UN sanctions if it recognizes Bosnia and other former Yugoslav republics, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

The Contact Group — the United States, Russia, Germany, Britain and France — "signed off on the general approach," said the official, who added that the plan would be presented soon to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia shortly. (AP, Reuters)

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Hands Off! South Asia Goes to Women's Rescue

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — It is evening rush hour in New Delhi, and a police constable, Neelam Yadav, is undercover on the capital's buses, where bodies are jammed tighter than pickles in a jar. Her mission: To seek out "Eve-teasers" — the gropers, pinchers and molesters who turn crowded commuting into daily battlegrounds for women.

The policewoman, 26, worms her way through the crush of commuters. Within minutes a bony man wearing a muffler squeezes next to her. His hand touches her thigh. She glares at him. He begins rubbing her thigh.

Busted! Miss Yadav clutches his wrist. Her partner, who has been monitoring the man's movements, shouts to the driver: "Stop the bus, we are from the Delhi police!" While booking the man, Miss Yadav is stunned to discover he is an off-duty policeman.

Miss Yadav is a member of the New Delhi police department's Anti-Eve-Teasing Squad, one of a number of innovative law enforcement efforts South Asian officials are using to combat a dramatic escalation in crimes against women. "Eve-teasing" is a peculiarly Indian euphemism for myriad sexual harassment offenses ranging from catcalls to physical assault.

In New Delhi alone, the number of rapes and molestation cases reported to the police by women has nearly doubled in the last five years. Much of the crime has been the result of dramatic changes in conservative South Asian societies where only a generation ago few women held professional jobs and seldom ventured out alone. Now, partly because they move more freely in public, particularly in cities, women have become easier targets.

"Eve-teasing has increased over the years," said Meenu Jain, 19, a college student who has enrolled in a self-defense course. "The buses are very bad. They pack the buses and this gives the men total opportunity to

misbehave with us. On the streets they make comments, sing songs, whistle. If he is on a motorcycle, he comes close, touches you on your breasts and fies."

New statistics from the national Crime Record Bureau back up Miss Jain's fears of increasing crime against women. The figures show that last year a crime was committed against a woman every 6 minutes, a rape every 47 minutes and an abduction of a woman every 44 minutes.

But law enforcement officials and women victims say those numbers represent only a small fraction of the cases of crime against women. Reporting such crimes as rape and molestation is considered taboo and so damaging to a woman's reputation that few dare to file a complaint.

In addition, many laws in Pakistan, India and neighboring countries penalize female crime victims. In Islam-

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 4.04	Down 0.08%
3958.25	110.19

The Dollar	1994 close	previous close
DM	1.5088	1.521
Pound	1.5625	1.5831
Yen	98.535	98.715
FF	5.2268	5.27

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg.....60 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
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Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Qatar.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2,600 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast 1120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 45,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$1.10

A Fiendish Creation/Land Mines in Angola

War-Torn Nation Faces a Hidden Foe for Years to Come

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

KUITO, Angola — Evangelisto, 10, was walking to a river with his mother, Dominga, 12, was fetching firewood. Rosetta, 13, was looking for food in the fields. Juan, 11, was playing in front of his house.

This much, they all can remember. But at the edge of the terror beyond, faces go blank, aching eyes cast downward and tongues fall still. How does a child talk about losing a limb?

"I don't think I have ever worked with a group as sad as this," said Magne Raundalen, a Norwegian psychologist and Unicef consultant who has interviewed more than a thousand child victims of war around the world. He had just finished a group therapy session here with a dozen children who had stepped on land mines.

Somebody once called land mines the devil's seed. If so, he planted one big crop in Angola. The country is home to an estimated 70,000 land-mine amputees — nearly 1 percent of its population. And there are more to come.

Angola still has an estimated 10 million unexploded land mines underfoot — one for every inhabitant. They were laid with minimal record-keeping during 20 years of a civil war in which both sides have made civilians their primary targets.

Even though a fragile cease-fire has been in effect for three months, the rate of mine injuries will probably increase in the future, as peasants return to fields that are newly accessible because of the break in fighting but remain infested by some of the most fiendish weapons man has created.

An anti-personnel land mine is an instrument of terror. Its intention is not to kill but to maim. "You kill a guy with a land mine, he's dead. End of story," explained Nick Bateman, a former British army officer who is co-directing a mine-removal project here for the Halo Trust, a London-based relief organization. "But you blow his leg off, you tie up a mine for a day, and you demoralize his friends and family for years."

And if your victim happens to be a child, you might destroy more than a body.

"In some ways these children are the living dead," Mr. Raundalen said of his emotionless therapy group. "Some lost their legs two or three years ago. Some, 10 years ago. But the shock and the trauma are still there, still blocking the grief."

Mr. Raundalen, who has written two books about the children of war, came here to advise Unicef on setting up a counseling program to address the psychic wounds of Kuito's young amputees. Ten of the children in his group were missing one leg. One had lost both legs. One has lost the sight in an eye. About half have lost one or both parents.

OR an excruciating hour, the visiting psychologist tried to strike some emotional chord with them. At first he offered soothing questions. Later he tried jarring questions. It did not seem to matter. He could not connect.

"When you sit with a group of war-affected children, they often can become very animated describing their experiences," Mr. Raundalen said later. "But land-mine victims tend to be different. The injury comes with no warning. It is so sudden. There is no time to prepare. And the consequences are so devastating. You are reminded of it every day. So you remain emotionally numb."

A sampler of the exchanges:

"Did your leg actually fall off when the mine blew up?"

"I don't remember."

"What did the doctor do with the leg after he cut it off?"

Strug.

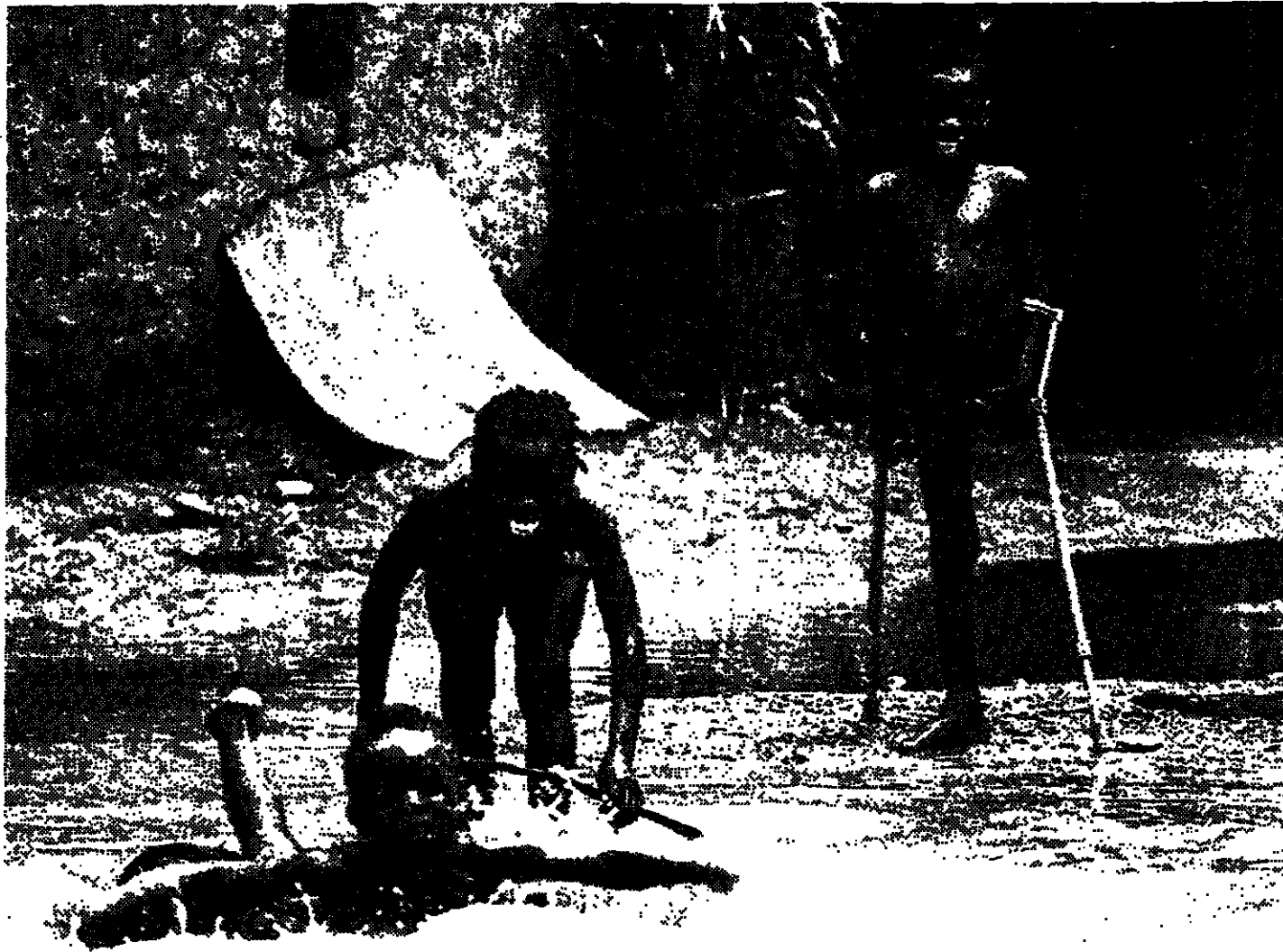
"Do you sometimes dream about your leg?"

"No."

"Do you feel angry?"

"No."

"Are you angry at the doctor for cutting it off?"



A boy who lost his leg to a land mine watches other children play. Ten million unexploded mines are said to litter Angola.

Strug.

"What do you feel like when you talk about it?"

"Nothing."

"What do you want to be when you grow up?"

Strug.

"Are you sad?"

"Yes."

Mr. Raundalen said later: "Often children with war injuries will say they want to grow up to be nurses or doctors. These children have no feelings in that direction. They have no sense of the future. They do not even know how to connect with each other. Here were 12 kids who had a natural bond, and they were sitting together in a room, all alone."

After coaxing, some of the children did say they would like to have artificial limbs. But that seems a distant dream. Fewer than 10 percent of Angola's amputees have them, and at the current rate of production of a few thousand a year nationwide, the number of new mine victims is likely to exceed the number of new prostheses.

MINE victims in Angola are lucky just to have proper crutches. A high percentage hobble around with the help of a single stick, fashioned from a tree branch, sometimes with a rag tied around the top. Occasionally, one sees a double amputee shuffling down the street on his or her hands. The double amputee in Mr. Raundalen's group was carried into the room on her brother's back.

Small wonder that amputees in Angola are bitter. Some have organized demonstrations to demand more services. Others resign themselves to a lifetime of begging. "The Ministry of Health simply doesn't have the money to do anything for them," said Jean-Luc Tonglet, director of Handicapped International, a French aid organization that is setting up workshops to make prostheses.

When it comes to government priorities, the problem actually is less one of wallet than

of will. With more than \$3 billion a year in oil-export revenues, Angola is one of sub-Saharan Africa's wealthiest countries. But the vast bulk of its earnings since independence from Portugal in 1975 has gone to weapons purchases and war profiteers.

That leaves a gap that the international community has partly filled. In addition to making plans last week to send 7,000 peace-keeping troops here — at an estimated cost of \$1 million a day — the United Nations and various private relief organizations have spent \$1 million a day for the past two years feeding and medicating Angolans.

One humanitarian program just gearing up with the latest outbreak of peace is the painstakingly slow task of mine removal.

The Halo Trust project in Kuito offers a sense of the scale of the problem. This is the most war-ravaged city in the country. In 1993-94, it was reduced to rubble during 16 months of siege, shelling and door-to-door fighting. At different stages of the battle, government and rebel forces occupied shifting sections of the city. Sometimes they faced off across a single street, lighting each other's cigarettes, bartering for food and playing cards during lulls in fighting.

As they have done all over Angola for the past two decades, each side planted thousands of land mines here. It is the way a poor man's army keeps a population penned in, a key installation defended or a retreat unencumbered.

In early 1993, just as the civil war was resuming after a brief break for peace, the human rights group Africa Watch, in New York, published a study that said 37 types of land mines had been used in the country. Most were produced in the Soviet Union, which backed the formerly Marxist government during the Cold War phase of the conflict. At least seven types were manufactured in the United States, which until 1990 supported the anti-Communist rebel movement, UNITA.

One of the U.S.-manufactured land mines here, the M16 A1, is a diabolical creation. It is a "bouncing" anti-personnel mine. When activated by a trip wire or the pressure of a foot, it jumps about four feet off the ground, where its explosion "has the power to rip the heart out of anyone standing within 100 feet," the Africa Watch report said.

Two weeks ago, the Halo Trust team began work here at a bombed-out elementary school. Two former British army officers direct 24 Angolans as they comb the school's one and a half acres of grounds. At a site like this — littered with shells, shrapnel and unexploded ordnance — each two-man team might cover only a square yard an hour. Halo's Mr. Bateman estimates the unit will spend a month on the site.

"And we may not remove a single land mine," he said. (After two weeks, they had not.) "But we will remove a question mark. When we're done, the community will have its school back." Or it will eventually, once the war debris is carted off and the walls and roof are rebuilt.

Removing mines is nerve-racking work, but the Angolans on the crew do not seem to mind. They earn \$50 a month, 10 times the salary of a teacher in this country. Plus, "we are seen as heroes in the community," said Jose Antonio, 30, a former soldier. "The people know we are doing dangerous work."

If the peace holds, joint teams of government and rebel soldiers will start to work on mine removal. South Africans, who supplied UNITA with many of its mines, may return to remove them. But even in the best of scenarios, Angola's land mines are going to be around a long time. So are its broken spirits.

At one point, Mr. Raundalen tried to soothe Arao Jose, 16, by telling him, "I know how you must feel."

The boy glanced at his own lower body, then at the doctor's. His response came not in words, but in a look. It was sad and angry and sly. It said: No you don't.

The Addicts Lie Low
As Police in Zurich
Close a Drug Area

The Associated Press
ZURICH — The police on Tuesday closed a notorious drug area that had become a source of squalor and embarrassment in Switzerland's financial capital.

Drug experts warned, however, that the new policy would be counterproductive because it would merely drive the problem underground.

"I don't know what I'm going to do," said Armin, an addict, as he wandered forlornly in a street near the old Letten railroad station. "I feel ill, I urgently need a fix. I don't know where my friends are."

Just hours after the operation began, the Letten area was empty. Piles of syringe wrappers fluttered in the trash behind the barricaded entrance.

Vanloads of police, specially trained to disperse the addicts, were kept busy with crowds of journalists that descended to record the event.

"There are more journalists than junkies," one drug dealer muttered shortly before the Monday midnight deadline to clear the station.

Another dealer, approaching the area on Tuesday, backed away in bewilderment after seeing the dozens of cameras.

Throughout the city, addicts and dealers kept a low profile for fear of being detained. Those with enough money had stocked up on heroin or cocaine. About six addicts were taken to a temporary holding center, according to a police spokesman.

Although drug use is illegal, the city decided to tolerate it in the Letten area in 1992 in an attempt to contain the problem. Some 5,000 addicts eventually congregated at the site.

In residential areas near Letten people were being warned to lock their doors and to challenge anyone suspicious. There was a sense of relief among the residents that the problem might be ending.

About 300 police officers are involved in the operation, code-named "Drum Beat," which is meant to keep junkies away from Letten and ensure that no new drug areas develop.

Dealers will be arrested and foreigners without residence permits deported, officials said. Prisons intended for dealers are rapidly filling up, they added.

There are no plans to imprison the addicts, only the dealers. Addicts from the Zurich area will be offered treatment and care facilities in the city have been increased.

Drug users from other parts of the country will be sent to a temporary holding center before being returned to their home cantons. But many of the cantons do not have enough facilities to cope with them.

Previous attempts to stamp out drug dealing in Zurich failed. Three years ago, the police closed a "needle park" next to the main train station in the heart of Zurich. That scattered addicts into nearby residential areas before they regrouped in Letten.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Channel Tunnel Sets Summer Fares

LONDON (Reuters) — The operator of the Channel Tunnel announced Tuesday its prices for the summer season and kept its promise not to start a price war with its rivals, the ferry companies.

The operator, Eurotunnel, seeking to prove that it can survive despite huge debts, essentially matched ferry company fares for its shuttle trips between England and France. The most expensive fare is a peak-time £308 (\$482) round-trip, while the cheapest is a £115 (\$180) five-day round-trip in early summer.

Eurotunnel said the cheapest standard return ferry fare was £220 pounds (about \$344), compared with the tunnel's £214 (\$334), while the ferries' cheapest five-day return was £124 (\$193).

Russia is preparing to tighten rules on visas for citizens of seven Western countries in retaliation for what it sees as discrimination against Russians, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. Vasil Vinogradov, head of the ministry's consular department, did not name all of the countries that could be affected, but said the United States, France, Spain and Germany were making it difficult for Russians to obtain visas. (APF)

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Ever-Flamboyant Savimbi Says He'll Heed Angola Peace Plan

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

BAILUNDO, Angola — In his prime, Jonas Savimbi charmed presidents and bedeviled rival armies. Wearing an ivory-handled Magnum at his hip, he conducted tours of a liberated zone he called "The Free Lands of Angola," where the peasants chanted his praises and schoolchildren memorized his "Master Thought."

Today, at 60, he has retreated to this bomb-charred town, with a rutted airstrip and scarcely enough paved road to get his bullet-proof black Mercedes out of second gear.

"The boat is taking in water," he conceded to a thousand delegates of his UNITA movement, who on Sunday concluded a six-day review of their situation. "If I said it wasn't, I'd be lying."

But although his soldiers are hemmed in and his status in the world has shriveled, he is

still the man on whom Angola waits. And after months of seclusion, the guerrilla commander who for 30 years has symbolized the flamboyant tragedy of Angola is once again savoring the world's curiosity.

A barrel-chested figure in a double-breasted blue blazer and a broad-collared white shirt played in the fashion of a Las Vegas lounge singer, he receives foreign journalists for assembly-line interviews in fluent English, French and Portuguese.

No, he says, he could not conceive of any circumstance that would drive his guerrillas back to war. Yes, he says, he expects his men to disband and disarm, as promised in the agreement signed last November by UNITA, as the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is commonly known.

No, he says, he does not intend to be a vice president in a planned unity government; he sees himself staying outside, as the political opposition leader.

Despite some deliberate ambiguity about his intentions, and despite what he said was strong resistance from his generals, his message is that Angola's seemingly endless war is over.

There is a feeling seeping through this cynical, much-disappointed country that maybe this time he means it.

"Savimbi knows today that he has no alternative," said Alioune Blondin Beye, the passionately optimistic Malian envoy who heads the United Nations mission in Angola. "The international context has changed. He does not have the friends he once had."

The treaty signed Nov. 20 in Lusaka, Zambia, has slowly taken a tenuous hold in Angola.

The first 2,000 UN troops — part of a 7,000-man contingent authorized by the Security Council last week — are to arrive in April to prepare the tent cities where UNITA

is to turn in its weapons. Mr. Beye predicts the demobilization will begin by August.

Two previous agreements failed, but this is the first to promise UN enforcement, the first to offer Mr. Savimbi a share of power, and the first attempted when the rebels' position was so weak.

For the last week, Mr. Savimbi has assembled his commanders and ward heifers in a shabby town hall.

Mr. Savimbi began the congress with combative language, and concluded it with some conditions that could slow political reconciliation. For example, UNITA now insists it will take part in a unity government only if it gets a veto over national policy — a demand spurned by a presidential spokesman.

But Mr. Savimbi said in an interview that the main result of the week was winning over his fighters to the idea of peace.

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Bahrain	800-777	Hong Kong	00852-0284	Latvia	00371-777	Portugal (2nd)	00351-7-877
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Brazil	000-8016	Israel	192	Monaco	00377-121	South Africa	155-6723
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Italy	0039-001-411	Norway	800-121	Spain	0034-900-877
Bulgaria	00-800-1010	Japan	0081-3-877	Netherlands	0031-20-877	Sweden	0046-800-877
Canada	1-800-877-8000	South Korea	0082-2-877	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	0031-20-877	Switzerland	0041-800-877
Chile	00-0217	Laos	00856-121	Netherlands (Rotterdam)	0031-10-877	Syria	00963-11-0
China	105-13	Lebanon	00961-3-877	Netherlands (The Hague)	0031-70-877		
Colombia	0057-120-010	Maldives	00960-121	Netherlands (Utrecht)	0031-43-877		
Costa Rica	163	Malta	00358-121	Netherlands (Zwolle)	0031-53-877		
Croatia	993-800-13	Mexico	0052-121	Netherlands (Zwolle)	0031-53-877		

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سكنا من الاصل

سكزا من الاصل

THE AMERICAS

San Francisco's Loud Voice for the Right Sounds Off

By John Tierney
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Do people with AIDS need to be quarantined? Should American citizens be paid a bounty to shoot illegal immigrants? Is President Bill Clinton controlled by a coven of communist lesbian members of the Trilateral Commission?

These are some of the questions up for discussion on Hot Talk KSFO-AM, a station taking rightist radio to new levels here. For the past week, while San Francisco's appalled politicians and homosexual-rights leaders have been rallying opposition, the station's callers and hosts have been casting themselves as beleaguered revolutionaries.

"These gay and lesbian Nazis, I don't know what else to call them, they're trying to steal our freedom," said Michael Savage, the afternoon host who bills himself as The Compassionate Conservative.

The host of a morning show, J. Paul Emerson, shouted, "Political correctness is over!" to the homosexual-rights groups that demonstrated outside the station earlier this month. "Take your signs and go to hell! That's the only place that you're going to get any attention, because that's where all your stinking butthead friends are!"

It may seem odd that San Francisco, often

considered America's most leftist metropolis, now has one of the country's most rightist talk-radio stations. But KSFO's extremity may be a logical reaction to the local culture.

The sudden transformation since Jan. 1 — when the 24-hour talk station replaced its young, liberal hosts with conservatives — might shed some light on a much-debated question: Why does the right dominate talk radio?

The medium is biased toward conservatives in several ways, according to a survey by the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press. Compared with liberals, conservatives are more likely to listen to talk radio, more likely to call in when they listen, and more likely to get on the air when they call. Exit polls taken after the last presidential election showed that frequent listeners to talk shows voted Republican, 3 to 1.

Some media experts attribute the bias to the force of a few hosts' personalities — notably, Rush Limbaugh, who claims an audience of 20 million — and a temporary dearth of entertaining liberals. Others see talk radio as particularly hospitable to conservatives.

"Talk radio is a venting mechanism for people who are angry and anti-institution," said Cliff Zukin of Rutgers University, who conducted the Times Mirror survey. "The theme is 'us against them,' which works for conservatives because government is always a good 'them.' Angry peo-

ple can always find example of government programs that don't work.

Besides government, the other great object of conservative callers' wrath is that entity known as the liberal media. This feeling of being ignored by the mainstream press is the main reason that conservatives cite for their embrace of an alternative medium.

"Talk radio is right-wing for the same reason that free weekly newspapers are left-wing," said Virginia Postrel, the editor of Reason, a libertarian magazine that is must reading for many talk-show hosts. "They're both examples of how a newly abundant medium comes to be dominated by a group with intellectual vitality that is outside the political mainstream."

"The New Left was in that position in the 1960s when off-set printing made weekly newspapers possible," Ms. Postrel said. "And the papers have retained their left-wing culture their readers and advertisers have come to expect."

"When the switch of music to FM radio opened up the AM band to talk radio in the 1980s, it was conservatives who had the vitality and the desire to flock to a new medium and create their own culture there," she added.

No other station seems to have a more extreme rightist culture than KSFO, perhaps because in no other city do conservatives feel so excluded. The station regularly promotes its new format by playing Peter Finch's line from the movie "Net-

work": "I'm mad as hell, and I'm not going to take this anymore" — a cry echoed by the callers who rail at the local liberal orthodoxy.

"I came from the communist country," said a caller with an East European accent. "Now I am in Berkeley, a totally communist city. The homosexual community really is danger. Seems like in this area, we don't have the right for free speech. This is the only station like this in the Bay Area, and now liberals want to destroy it."

Jack Swanson, operations director at KSFO, said the audience's reaction reminded him of what he heard 15 years ago when he put a show called "Gay Talk" on the air in San Francisco.

"I think it was the first gay talk show on any commercial station in the country," Mr. Swanson recalled, "and we were flooded with gay callers saying, 'Thank God, you're there — I felt so alone until I heard your show.' That's the same kind of need we're meeting now. This is a community where essentially everything has been O.K. until now except being a conservative. We're letting the last group out of the closet."

Mr. Swanson, who described himself as a liberal, said he chose the conservative format after seeing a station in Seattle — KVI-AM, the only other all-conservative talk station in the United States — crush its liberal competitors in the ratings.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Rally to Welfare Plan

WASHINGTON — House Republicans showed powerful unity Tuesday in fending off Democratic assaults on their plan to overhaul the country's welfare system. Republicans also reacted angrily to suggestions that their plan was cruel to children.

In vote after party-line vote over the last two days, the House Ways and Means subcommittee on human resources has upheld the most contentious elements of the Republican bill, which is intended to curtail dependence on welfare and reduce births among unmarried women.

The panel, for example, voted to impose a five-year limit on payment of welfare benefits and endorsed a prohibition on the use of federal money to provide cash assistance to unmarried mothers under age 18. The panel also is expected to approve a section of the bill that would make legal immigrants ineligible for welfare benefits, food stamps, Medicaid health insurance for the poor, subsidized housing and other forms of assistance financed by the federal government.

Representative Harold E. Ford, Democrat of Tennessee, said that 3 million to 4 million children were "potential victims of the harsh policies" that Republicans were trying to write into law.

But Representative Jim McCrery, Republican of Louisiana, said: "The Democrats who have controlled these programs for 30 years have very little moral authority to accuse us of being heartless and cruel. It is the current programs that condemn millions of children in this country to lives of hopelessness and desperation." (NYT)

Clinton to Protect Student Loans

SAN FRANCISCO — Throwing down another gauntlet to the Republican Congress, President Bill Clinton vowed Tuesday to oppose any efforts to scale back direct federal loans or interest subsidies for college students. He also asked national leaders in higher education to help fight for his proposed tax deductions for post-high school learning.

Although he did not use the word veto, Mr. Clinton's speech to the American Council on Education, a group representing more than 1,600 colleges and universities meeting here, was the latest in a series of efforts to define the ground — from crime and welfare to foreign policy — on which the White House will fight to preserve the president's priorities in the face of Republican alternatives.

Mr. Clinton charged that various Republican proposals for limiting loans meant that some in the congressional leadership saw education as "just another area to cut and gut" to help finance cuts in capital gains taxes for the well-to-do.

"Their proposals will cut investments in our future and increase the costs of student loans to our neediest students to fund tax cuts for the wealthy," Mr. Clinton said. (NYT)

Gingrich's Wife Plays Down Visit

JERUSALEM — Marianne Gingrich, wife of the speaker of the House, visited the Israeli Parliament on Tuesday and defended her stay at her Israeli employer's West Bank settlement as private and devoid of political meaning.

Mrs. Gingrich's weeklong visit has been overshadowed by questions about whether her job with an Israeli company that is building an industrial park in southern Israel constitutes a conflict of interest with her husband's position. Both Mr. Gingrich and his wife have denied the allegations, saying her \$2,500-a-month job does not involve lobbying the U.S. government. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

The speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, on a Republican response to President Clinton's threat to veto changes in his anti-crime program: "The president is, I think, trying to draw a whole series of lines in the sand on this and other issues, and that's fine. We're a long way from getting a bill to his desk. We're a long way from deciding how we would deal with a veto." (AP)

Away From Politics

- A plane flying tourists over the Grand Canyon lost an engine and crashed while trying to return to an Arizona airport, killing 8 of the 10 people aboard. Killed were seven Taiwanese nationals and the pilot, a Nevada man. Two other passengers, both from Taiwan, were critically injured. (AP)
- The attorney representing the daughter of Malcolm X said he would ask a federal court to throw out murder-for-hire charges against her, asserting that she was trapped by a "vile" government informant. Qubilah Shabazz is accused of plotting the murder of the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan. Her trial is scheduled to begin on May 1. (Reuters)
- Three Pittsburgh fire fighters were killed when they fell through a section of floor in a burning house. The family escaped the four-story home without injury. It was the worst loss of life in the city's fire department since three fire fighters died 22 years ago. (AP)
- A 4-year-old boy died after running back into a burning house from which he had been led by his mother in Bolivar, Missouri. The boy's mother and his 2-year-old sister, whom the mother had carried out, suffered burns and smoke inhalation. They were hospitalized in fair condition. A county official said the boy broke away from his mother, apparently in panic. (AP)

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Simpson's Defense Targets the Police

Questions Are Meant to Show Investigation Was Botched

LOS ANGELES — Defense attorneys in the O.J. Simpson murder trial tried Tuesday to demonstrate that the police mishandled the investigation from the start.

The first officer at the scene where Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend were murdered acknowledged that he had not checked out melting ice cream found in her home or had seen if there was evidence that her dog had bitten anyone.

But, Officer Robert Riske said, it was not his duty to do so.

Under cross-examination by the lead defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., Mr. Riske answered a defense question about what he found — stereo music, lit candles, a bathtub full of water, melting ice cream and a television — but repeatedly said he had touched nothing.

Mr. Riske said he had not checked trash cans inside the home; had not tested the temperature of the water in Ms. Simpson's bathtub; had not picked up the ice cream; had not turned off the stereo, television or lights; had not tried to open a Jeep with the passenger door ajar, and had not checked Mrs. Simpson's dog for evidence.

Prosecutors have suggested that the dog's howls had signaled the murders, and that the dog had led neighbors to the bodies outside Mrs. Simpson's



Ecuadoran troops firing a mortar at a Peruvian patrol before the truce took hold.

Ecuador and Peru End Shooting

But Truce Fails to Quell Claims of Victory

RIO DE JANEIRO — Peru and Ecuador stopped fighting Tuesday, agreeing to disagree. At noon, a cease-fire appeared to halt a 20-day border war that left about 40 dead and 100 wounded. But with each side claiming to occupy the same border posts in a remote Amazon River valley, each proclaimed itself the winner.

"The Peruvian flag waves in Tiwinza," President Alberto Fujimori of Peru said in a televised speech Monday night.

Asserting that Peruvian commandos occupied Tiwinza and two other contested border posts, Mr. Fujimori declared: "All Peru should know that, at this moment, the Ecuadoran troops organized in our territory have been dislodged."

Lima newspaper headlines Tuesday blared: "Total Victory," "Tiwinza Is Ours," "The invaders Were Expelled," "Mission Accomplished" and "Invincible Peru."

At Peru's military command headquarters at Bagua, reporters were shown Ecuadoran "war booty" allegedly seized at the three posts: uniforms, radio equipment, grenade launchers and

rifles. Officials there charged that Ecuador shed Tiwinza shortly after the noon cease-fire deadline.

In rebuttal, the Ecuadoran defense minister flew Tuesday afternoon to the zone of conflict with military attachés from the Quito embassies of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Carrying a satellite-activated positioning instrument, the minister, José Gallardo, vowed that he would show that Ecuador still controls Tiwinza and the two other contested posts.

Prior to the trip, Ecuador's military high command asserted that the detachments were "under the control of the Ecuadoran Armed Forces."

While geographers, generals and politicians are expected to wrangle for weeks over the war's outcome, business people reacted to the cease-fire with a sigh of relief. Lima's stock exchange index jumped Tuesday by 7 percent; Quito's rose by 6 percent.

The three-week war created images that were foreign to a part of the world that had not seen a border war in a half-century. Soldiers mined international bridges, thousands of civilians fled border areas and jets fought air battles.

Separatists Set Back In Quebec

MONTREAL — Canada's ruling Liberal Party has swept to victory in three by-elections to fill vacant seats in Parliament, including one district where the vote was seen as a test of support for Quebec independence.

The vote in the Quebec district of Brome-Missisquoi was being watched closely as a barometer of backing for the Quebec separatist movement just months before a referendum on independence is expected to be held in the French-speaking province.

With votes counted in 60 of 170 polling places in the district, the French-language service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation declared Denis Paradis of the Liberal Party the winner over his separatist Bloc Québécois opponent.

The Liberal Party's triumph was seen as a setback for those advocating that Quebec separate from Canada, and a boost for those hoping that the province does not secede. "We now have an indication of how the people of Quebec will respond on referendum day. They will say no to separation," Prime Minister Jean Chrétien said.

Its Budget Pared, NASA Recommits To Space Station

WASHINGTON — The U.S. space program is being cut by \$5 billion, but plans to build an international space station are on track.

Daniel S. Goldin, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Monday that he hoped to carry out the \$5 billion cut ordered by President Bill Clinton by turning more of the agency's operations over to private industry, but may have to cut some programs as well.

He said that costs to begin construction of the space station by November 1997 have been cut to \$15.3 billion from \$17.4 billion in the past year, and that U.S. withdrawal from the program would destroy allies' willingness to cooperate with the United States on such expensive programs.

Police Issue Bomb Alert To New York Businesses

NEW YORK — Businesses in New York City have been asked to maintain high alert for a possible attack to mark the second anniversary of the World Trade Center bombing, the police said Tuesday.

Private security companies and Wall Street firms in particular have been warned in a police department memo that "parking garages, public bathrooms, underground facilities and other public areas should be under constant security." The memo advises against touching any suspicious package.

It mentions the World Trade Center bombing of Feb. 26, 1993, which killed six people and the bombing conspiracy trial now under way of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman and 10 others charged with plotting to bomb the United Nations and other New York landmarks.

AMERICAN TOPICS

San Francisco's Waterfront Plans: New Waves Over an Old Landmark

As a working waterfront, San Francisco's glory days are long gone. The New York Times reports, "The oldest port on the West Coast operates at only 3 percent of its shipping capacity, and 92 percent of the container cargo in the Bay Area last year was handled by the port of Oakland."

The most valuable commodity on the San Francisco waterfront is the past. Jack London,

the Barbary Coast, the old Italian fishing fleet — all live on in hundreds of shops and restaurants. Outside of Disneyland, there is no more popular tourist destination in California than Fisherman's Wharf.

Approving a draft plan last month that will map the future of the waterfront, the Port Commission of San Francisco said what has long been obvious but rarely sanctioned officially: The port has missed the boat as a trade and cargo center.

Instead, the commission now says, the port should be "a place to promenade" and "a place for nourishment of mind and body."

Short Takes

Cigarette lighters are childproof, as are medicine bottles — so much so that grown-ups can have a hard time getting a cigarette lighted or

groping for an aspirin. Firing a gun, on the other hand, is child's play. "Kids these days can fire a gun as easily as they can a slingshot," Monique El-Faizy writes in The Washington Post. "Yet American parents still do not see fit to demand that their guns be made child resistant."

A hitherto unpublished story by William Faulkner, "Christmas Tree," probably written around 1921, appears in the current issue of the Yale Review. The story concerns a hasty marriage at Christmas and a secret pregnancy. The Yale Review editor, J. D. McClatchy, had happened upon it at the Rosenbach Museum and Library in Philadelphia while doing research 25 years ago. He said it all came back to him in a dream.

Officer Tori Matthews of the Southern California Humane Society performed mouth-to-

nose resuscitation after a pet iguana fell into a swimming pool, swam briefly, and then sank. The reptile survived. "I thought, well, you do CPR and mouth-to-mouth on a person and on a dog," she said, referring to cardiopulmonary resuscitation. "Why not an iguana? Now that I look back on it, it was a pretty ugly animal to be kissing."

George Abbott, the Broadway director-producer who died Jan. 31 at the age of 107, played golf until he was close to 100 years old. His third wife, Joy, four decades younger, recalls that during a round of golf in the late 1980s he fell on the fairway. "Get up, George, get up," she pleaded, leaning over him and shaking him. "Don't just lay there." After a moment he opened his eyes. "Don't just lie there," he corrected. (International Herald Tribune)

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

EUROPE

Contact Group Plan Would Lift More Sanctions on Serbia

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — Officials from the five nations seeking peace in Bosnia reached an outline agreement Tuesday on a plan that would offer a further easing or a complete suspension of sanctions on Serbia in exchange for its recognition of Bosnia and Croatia, a French Foreign Ministry official said.

"The principle of an exchange of sanctions relief for Serbian agreements in other areas is accepted by everyone," said the official, who declined to be named.

He named the areas as Serbian recognition of Bosnia and Croatia, formal acceptance by President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia of the five nations' peace plan for Bosnia, and an agreement to use an American-backed peace plan for Croatia as a basis for negotiation.

American officials at the meeting declined to comment. But it appeared that some differences persisted between France and the United States over what degree of sanctions relief Mr. Milosevic should be offered.

The French favor a complete suspension; the Clinton administration would like to be more cautious, offering progressive relief. Under both countries' plans, sanctions would be quickly reimposed if Mr. Milosevic were seen to be giving military aid to the Bosnian or Croatian Serbs.

Of the conditions set for Mr. Milosevic, the most difficult is recognition of Bosnia and Croatia. About 70 percent of Bosnia and close to a third of Croatia are held by Serbs who were long supported strongly by Mr. Milosevic in their rejection of joining new countries they saw as hostile.

Thus, recognition of Bosnia and Croatia within their international borders would, in the eyes

of many Serbs, amount to Mr. Milosevic's formal betrayal of the Serbs' dream of uniting in a single state.

Such a decision is one he has shown no sign of being prepared to make.

But the five-nation contact group, made up of the United States, France, Germany, Russia and Britain, has run out of any ideas other than trying to coax Mr. Milosevic into becoming their ally.

By offering blandishments, they hope to lure him to a summit meeting with the Croatian and Bosnian presidents that would seek to head off a wider Balkan war in the spring.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France has called such a meeting a "last chance." But Serbian officials have dismissed the idea as a waste of time, and recent signs have suggested that, whatever his personal differences with the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, Mr. Milose-

vic is still committed to the defense of Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia.

United Nations officials, meanwhile, said President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia had written to Yasushi Akashi, the top United Nations official in the former Yugoslavia, threatening "to open new fronts" if what he called a Serbian offensive in the northwestern Bihać area did not cease.

Serbs Permit Aid to Bihać

Croatian Serbian forces have given permission for a United Nations convoy to cross their territory with aid for Bosnia's Bihać enclave, where hundreds, perhaps thousands, face starvation, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday, Reuters reported.

A spokesman for the high commissioner's office said clearance had been given by the authorities in Knin, the Croatian Serbian capital, for the trucks to pass through the territory.



PORT BATTLE — Crewmen of a Meridian Ferries ship hosing a boat Tuesday carrying French seamen who tried to keep it from leaving Boulogne-sur-Mer. The protesters object to the recruiting of non-EU crew members.

Wheel Falls on Strasbourg

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG — A wheel fell off a Boeing 757 as it approached the Strasbourg airport on Tuesday and crashed through the roof of a factory, authorities said.

No one was hurt, and the plane, owned by a Danish company, landed safely. Among those reportedly on board was Sir James Goldsmith, a promi-

nent businessman who represents France in the European Parliament at Strasbourg.

The 200-kilogram wheel smashed a hole 10 meters (30 feet) wide in the roof of a storage area at a suburban Strasbourg food company. The Boeing 757, owned by Diamond International, had taken off for Strasbourg from Le Bourget airport, just north of Paris.

Shell Fire Pierces Truce in Chechnya

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russian and Chechen troops traded rocket and artillery fire in and around the Chechen capital Tuesday, threatening a shaky cease-fire that had just taken force.

Russian officials sounded pessimistic about prospects for a lasting truce and Russia's counterintelligence chief said the hunt was still on for the Chechen separatist leader, Dzhokar Dudayev.

The Interfax news agency, reporting from the Chechen capital, Grozny, said that Chechen fighters launched rocket attacks against Russian tanks near Goity, 20 kilometers (12 miles) southwest of Grozny and that Russian artillery had opened up on separatist positions in southern Grozny.

The exchanges violated Monday's cease-fire accord covering the use of heavy weapons, which have been responsible for most of the destruction and loss of life in two months of fighting.

Follow-up talks on extending the cease-fire agreement had been scheduled for Wednesday.

In Moscow, an official at the air force headquarters was quoted by Interfax as saying air attacks against Chechen positions had been halted before cease-fire talks Monday.

The official said they would remain suspended if the cease-fire was extended into a permanent end to hostilities.

But Sergei Stepashin, head of the counterintelligence service, was pessimistic. "The accord is unlikely to lead to a full-scale cease-fire in this North Caucasus republic," he was quoted as saying by Interfax.

Mr. Stepashin, contacted by Interfax in the Ingush settlement of Sleptovsk on the border with Chechnya, said he expected Mr. Dudayev's rebels to use the cease-fire to regroup.

He said counterintelligence agents were continuing the hunt for Mr. Dudayev.

General Lev Rokhlin, who played a key role in the capture of Grozny, was quoted by the Itar-Tass press agency as saying he expected Chechen militants to violate the truce.

"There is no doubt that a certain group of Chechen militants will not observe any agreements," General Rokhlin said.

The Interior Ministry said that reconnaissance planes and artillery had been used around towns east of Grozny in the past 24 hours.

"Artillery gave support to fighting forces and suppressed firing positions of the illegal armed groups," the ministry said.

President Boris N. Yeltsin sent troops into Chechnya on Dec. 11 but the poorly executed military operation met fierce resistance from Chechen irregulars, leading to heavy casualties.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

EU Deputies Cool on Customs Deal

STRASBOURG — The main body of European Parliament deputies threatened Tuesday to oppose a customs union with Turkey on human rights grounds when the assembly votes on the move later this week.

The deputies, meeting in plenary session, began a first day of debate on the customs ties, and a majority of speakers expressed serious reservations about the deal. Greece has said it will veto the current accord, due to be signed between Turkey and the Union's 15 member states next month.

Pauline Green, head of the Parliament's Socialist group, said she believed her faction could not vote in favor of the accord. Socialists hold 221 of assembly's 567 seats. (AFP)

France Pushes for More Africa Aid

PARIS — Eager to preserve its influence in Africa, France is lobbying hard for an increase in EU aid to the continent despite resistance from Germany and Britain.

On the eve of a pivotal EU foreign ministers meeting in Brussels, President François Mitterrand was host Tuesday to a gathering of French-speaking nations — most of them African — to mobilize support for expanded aid.

The French Foreign Ministry also turned up the pressure, asserting that the Union "must not reduce its aid to Africa." But a ministry spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, conceded that Paris might not get its way in Brussels. "The meeting will be extremely difficult," she said. "The situation is blocked."

The ministers meeting in Brussels will be working on a new aid package to last through the end of the century. France has suggested raising the amount to \$18.1 billion; the receiving countries have requested \$23 billion.

Germany contributes 26 percent of the fund, France 24 percent and Britain 16.5 percent. Finance Minister Theo Waigel has demanded a big cut in Bonn's share. (AP)

Slovakia: Membership Bid in June?

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — Slovakia could apply for full EU membership in June, Foreign Minister Juraj Šenk said.

"The earliest Slovakia would submit its application for full membership to the EU would be by late June," Mr. Šenk said. But he added there might be some slippage. "We have to analyze our current situation to determine which changes in the areas of economy, legislation and social welfare are to be made in order to achieve compatibility with the EU," he said.

Slovakia, an associate member of the Union since Feb. 1, is one of several former Communist countries in Eastern and Central Europe that want to join the Union. (Reuters)

Jewish Graves Ruined in Germany

TRIER, Germany — Vandals desecrated a Jewish cemetery in the southwestern city of Saarbrücken, knocking over gravestones and statues, the police said Tuesday.

City officials said 13 Jewish graves were desecrated in the Jewish section of the Saarbrücken cemetery. They could not say when the attack happened. (Reuters)

Dutch Seek Relief on EU Payments

THE HAGUE — Finance Minister Gerrit Zalm said Tuesday that he wanted to reduce the Netherlands' net contribution to the EU budget and would campaign for a fairer distribution when current agreements lapse in 1999.

"If you compare us with countries like France, Italy and Germany, we are worse off," Mr. Zalm told Dutch television. "Britain is another example." Echoing German complaints that it pays too much to the Union's budget, Mr. Zalm said the current balance was not equitable.

The Netherlands was a net receiver of EU money until 1991, but will make net payments of 4.5 billion guilders (\$2.6 billion) in 1995, rising to 6 billion guilders in 1998. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday.

BRUSSELS: The head of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, submits his annual program to EU deputies.

STRASBOURG: EU deputy John Tomlinson presents his report on frauds against the Union's farm budget.

BRUSSELS: EU foreign ministers meet to discuss increasing the European Development Fund to assist African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the Union. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 1700 GMT.

BRUSSELS: The commission organizes an information session on cooperation with iron and steel industries in Eastern Europe, in the presence of representatives of those nations concerned and of the 15 member states.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

NATO Chief Under Fire for Islam Remark

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes, has been berated by several alliance members for saying that Islamic fundamentalism now posed as big a threat to the West as communism once did, NATO sources said Tuesday.

Several ambassadors voiced their anger over Mr. Claes' comments at a meeting of the North Atlantic Council last week, the sources said.

France, Spain, Greece and

Britain said they were concerned that Mr. Claes could have done huge harm to the alliance's plan to open a dialogue with North African and Middle Eastern countries on security in the region.

Confirming their worst fears, President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran said at a prayer meeting in Tehran that it was by such "false statements that the people of the world will become kinder to listen to the message of Iran and the Koran."

"The West is mistaken if it thinks that Islamic fundamentalism is the greatest threat since the fall of communism," the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung quoted him as saying.

Mr. Claes first signaled his concern in an interview with Sueddeutsche Zeitung, timed to coincide with a security conference in Munich.

In interviews last week with British and Belgian newspapers he moderated his tone, dropping the comparison with com-

munist but continuing to insist that Islamic fundamentalism posed a major threat.

NATO diplomatic sources said that Mr. Claes had been taken to task for virtually wrecking the presentation of NATO's decision to open a dialogue with Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Israel, and Mauritania on threats to stability in the Mediterranean.

"The timing of Claes' remarks were most unfortunate," a diplomatic source said.

A Bad Surprise in Ozone Readings

'Unusually Low' Northern Hemisphere Levels Recorded

Reuters

GENEVA — Record ozone depletion has been recorded over Siberia in the past month, and levels of the gas elsewhere over the Northern Hemisphere are "unusually low," the World Meteorological Organization said Tuesday.

In an update on the state of the earth's protective ozone layer, the United Nations agency also said that it was no longer possible to attribute ozone lows to the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, which sent vast amounts of aerosol gases into the atmosphere.

"The deficiency is much stronger than what one would have expected," said Rumen Bojkov, an ozone expert with the agency. "We did not expect such a huge area of Asia and Europe to be under such ozone destruction."

Late last year the agency reported a record ozone hole over Antarctica during the Antarctic spring, when sunshine and cold air combine to destroy ozone in the stratosphere.

At its peak, in early October, the ozone loss over the region reached 70 percent of the pre-ozone hole average.

The agency said Tuesday that there was not yet any ozone hole over the Northern Hemisphere and that the Arctic itself, which is still in the depths of the polar winter night, was not yet affected this year.

Over middle northern latitudes, however, the dozens of monitoring stations from which the agency receives data reported significant decreases in ozone over the past six weeks.

Worst affected was Siberia, where ozone depletion has reached 35 percent in recent days.

Elsewhere in Europe, as far south as Spain,

ozone levels were 10 to 15 percent below long-term averages. Large parts of Asia recorded similarly low levels.

On the West Coast of the United States, levels were from 5 to 10 percent below average. The East Coast, where stratospheric temperatures are higher, has not been affected.

There are many long-term term dangers associated with ozone destruction. Apart from an increased risk of skin cancer from higher ultraviolet radiation levels, scientists have warned that crops and marine life could also suffer.

The agency said that there was no need for special precautionary measures against harmful ultraviolet-B radiation, however, because the sun was still relatively low in middle latitudes and skies were frequently covered by clouds.

Low ozone levels in recent years, especially in January and February, 1993, have often been attributed to the Pinatubo volcano eruption, which sent vast amounts of aerosol gases into the atmosphere.

All those aerosols have now disappeared, however, the agency said, leading scientists to conclude that chemicals such as chlorine oxide — a by-product of man-made chlorofluorocarbons — and bromine were responsible for the depletion.

Under international agreements including the 1987 Montreal Protocol, production of chlorofluorocarbons will be virtually banned worldwide at the end of 1995, although some other ozone-depleting substances will continue to be produced.

But according to agency projections, ozone levels will not return to their pre-ozone hole average until the second half of the next century.

Leftist Paris Daily Faces Cutbacks After Revamping

Reuters

PARIS — A costly revision of the leftist French daily Libération has failed to increase sales, and the newspaper will have to cut staff and the number of pages, its founder and executive editor, Serge July, said Tuesday.

In a note to readers in Tuesday's edition, Mr. July said the paper's general manager, Jean-Louis Pannou, resigned Monday at the demand of staff shareholders.

Sources at the newspaper said Libération would have to raise its cover price to 7 francs (\$1.35) from 6 francs, putting it at the same price as the daily Le Monde, while the number of pages would fall to 60 from about 80.

They said that about 100 jobs would be lost, or about one-fifth of the positions. The paper was losing 14 million francs a month, they added.

The revision five months ago tripled the number of pages, modernized the layout and increased local coverage.

Chernomyrdin to Poland

Agence France-Press

WARSAW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin will visit Poland on Friday and Saturday, the Polish government said.



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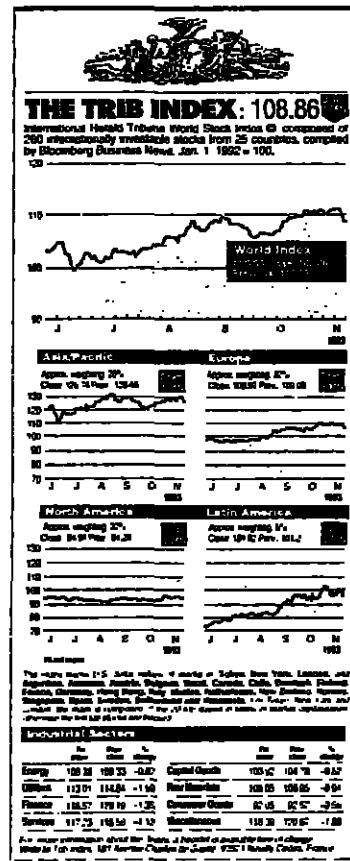
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Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Progress Is Reported On Ulster Peace Plan

U.K. and Ireland Near Accord On Next Steps in the Process

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BELFAST — Britain and Ireland said Tuesday that they had made progress toward agreement on a document setting out the next steps of a peace plan for Northern Ireland.

A joint statement after talks between Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, and the Irish foreign minister, Dick Spring, said they hoped to put the document to an Anglo-Irish summit meeting for approval "shortly."

Mr. Spring told a news conference that he expected to hold further talks with Sir Patrick over the weekend to complete a so-called "framework document" laying out the next step in the 14-month-old Anglo-Irish initiative.

The joint statement reported "encouraging progress" and said the two governments "expect to be in a position to put the document to their respective governments shortly."

Tuesday's meeting, at Stormont Castle on the outskirts of Belfast, came after months of disruption in Ireland and Britain. A monthlong political crisis

in Dublin led to the selection of John Bruton as prime minister in mid-December.

In London, Mr. Major's handling of the framework agreement was challenged by Ulster Unionist Party leaders, who claimed that he was about to approve proposals that would lead to a united Ireland.

A united Ireland is the ultimate goal of the Irish Republican Army and the ultimate nightmare for the Unionists, who want the predominantly Protestant British province to remain part of Britain, not subsumed into the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The principal differences between London and Dublin were Ireland's constitutional claim to sovereignty in the north, and the nature of proposals to create cross-border institutions that would increase north-south political and economic cooperation.

Mr. Major met Tuesday morning at his Downing Street office with three Ulster Unionist Party leaders to reassure them that proposals in the new framework, including those on cross-border cooperation, were matters for discussion that could be voted down by Unionists in negotiations, or rejected by the Protestant majority in a referendum.

Mr. Major needs the support of the nine Ulster Unionists in Parliament to keep his narrow working majority.

For their part, the Irish have been seeking to encourage the IRA to sustain the cease-fire it began on Sept. 1, partly by granting early release to 14 IRA prisoners held in Irish jails.

(Reuters, NYT)

China Says It Has Jailed 10 Million Since 1949

BEIJING — China has sent more than 10 million people to prison since the 1949 Communist takeover and 1.29 million are in jail today, the state-run radio said on Tuesday.

Rigorous enforcement of a prison law enacted in December and the establishment of modern prisons are top priorities.



Yvonne Mokgoro, one of two women on the constitutional court, being sworn in Tuesday in Johannesburg.

Mandela Opens Nation's First Constitutional Court

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — "The last time I was in court," President Nelson Mandela said Tuesday with a historical flourish that seemed fitting, "was to hear whether or not I was going to be sentenced to death."

That was 31 years ago, and one member of his legal team back then was a rising young attorney, Arthur Chaskalson.

Mr. Mandela returned to the halls of justice Tuesday to officiate over the inauguration of South Africa's first constitutional court.

Once again, he had Mr. Chaskalson at his side. This time it was as the man he had appointed president judge of the new 11-member court.

Mr. Chaskalson lost the 1964 case known as the Rivonia trial, but not in the worst way. Mr. Mandela and seven co-defendants were spared execution. They were sentenced to life in prison, a verdict that changed the course of history. The anti-apartheid struggle drew strength from Mr. Mandela's martyrdom, and he outlived his jail term to become president of a free South Africa.

The swearing-in ceremony Tuesday, held in a makeshift courtroom in a building originally intended to house a hospital, was full of personal sagas.

Perhaps the most gripping moment came when a human rights lawyer and anti-apartheid activist, Albie Sachs, rose to take the oath as a new judge. Beneath a specially tailored royal green robe, he

raised the stump of his right arm — the arm blown off in a car bomb attack in 1988 almost certainly carried out by security agents of the apartheid-era government.

The court was created as a result of a post-apartheid constitution written in 1993 after two years of talks between the outgoing white minority government and the incoming black liberation movement.

As it happens, seven of the 11 judges are white. But all have a record of opposing apartheid, and to the extent that there has been mild criticism of Mr. Mandela's appointments, it is that too many are too close to his African National Congress.

—PAUL TAYLOR

Sex Harassment at Work: Manila Makes It a Crime

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos on Tuesday signed a law that outlaws sexual harassment in the Philippines and provides for prison terms of up to six months for offenders, the presidential palace announced.

He said at the signing ceremony that the law capped "our efforts toward social reform," as women make up "the great majority of those who have suffered — and suffered silently — from work-related sexual harassment."

President Ramos said that the law would reduce women's fears of being fired, penalized or ridiculed, and that employees "no longer need to suffer the unwanted advances of their superiors and co-workers or the stigma of being ostracized for having been victims of such crimes."

Employers who are found to have demanded sexual favors could be punished by fines or prison terms ranging from one to six months.

The law also requires employers to design their own measures to deter harassment, and allows people to sue for damages if they are harassed.

Opponents of the law contend that it will provide employees with a means to blackmail their bosses.

Perry Disputes Congress on Missile Fear

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Tuesday that a threat from ballistic missiles developed by Iran, Iraq or Libya was more than 10 years away and that he saw no need for rapid development of a national missile defense.

He and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher also said they would recommend that President Bill Clinton veto a Republican-backed national security bill on this and other issues if Congress passed it in its present form.

The bill, which the House of Representatives is to consider Wednesday, calls on the administration to develop a new anti-missile system "as soon as practical" and says Mr. Perry should submit a plan for its deployment within 60 days.

"We see no significant threat at this time against the continental United States," Mr. Perry said. "We see countries like Iran and Iraq and Libya trying to develop a capability and we would consider that a

threat if they had achieved such a capability. We estimate that threat is more than 10 years away."

In a letter to Congress, Mr. Perry and Mr. Christopher said the bill would "force the United States onto a crash-schedule deployment of a national missile defense."

The U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, said she would recommend that Mr. Clinton veto the bill, which also contains provisions on UN peacekeeping unacceptable to the administration.

In another development, Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the United States must take a harder line with Russia over sales of arms and nuclear reactors to Iran.

While expressing sympathy for President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and the political pressure he faces, Mr. Helms told Mr. Christopher at a committee hearing

that "somewhere, we've got to draw a line in the sand about such things."

Some senators have urged an end to U.S. aid to Russia because Moscow agreed last month to an estimated \$8 billion contract to provide reactors and training to Tehran after German companies abandoned the project.

The U.S. administration has strongly protested to Russia but has not found a way to block the reactor deal.

Mr. Christopher expressed concern about Russia's business dealings with Iran and lamented the U.S. failure to bring a halt to the process. But he assured Mr. Helms that the Russians were "not thumbing their noses at us."

The secretary said he had not given up trying to persuade Moscow about the dangers of aiding a country that the United States accuses of sponsoring terrorism and pursuing a program to develop nuclear weapons.

SEX CRIMES: South Asia Goes to Women's Rescue

Continued from Page 1

ic Pakistan, women frequently are jailed for adultery when they report they have been raped. In Bangladesh, a 14-year-old girl recently was tied to bamboo canes and beaten 80 times with a broom by village officials because she could not produce a witness to the rape she said was committed against her by a village man.

In India, when an individual files a police complaint, his or her name is entered in a registry listing all persons involved in police cases. The list, however, does not specify whether the individual has been charged or is filing the charge.

Sundari Nanda, chief of the Delhi police's Crime Against

Women Cell, said that once a woman's name is "involved in a case" she can "lose her job or it can jeopardize her chance for marriage."

South Asian newspapers also carry regular accounts of women being raped by policemen when they go to a police station to file a complaint in a sex crime.

In India's southern state of Tamil Nadu, the country's only female chief minister has created several women-only police stations to deal with rape, spousal abuse and other crimes against women. Last year, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto inaugurated a similar program in Pakistan.

The Delhi police department

is one of the first in the region to take a more aggressive approach.

"Because the girls won't come forward with complaints, our women constables have to pose as decoys to catch these men in the act," said Rakesh Sharma, an inspector in the women's crime division. In addition to the undercover raids they began two months ago, squad members also patrol the buses wearing arm bands identifying them as the Anti-Eve-Teasing Squad.

Most of the time, however, the punishment for offenders is not severe: A reprimand from a magistrate and a fine of \$1.60 to \$2.

Platinum Find Turns to Dust

The Associated Press

MANILA — A hunk of metal at first believed to be a World War II platinum treasure valued at \$480 million has turned out to be a rusty lump of cast iron, the government said Tuesday. Its value: less than \$600.

Science Secretary William Padolina said tests conducted on the metal showed it contained only 0.0005 percent platinum and 92 percent iron. Mr. Padolina said it weighed 1.45 tons and was probably used as a moor for a buoy.

U Nu Is Dead at 87, Ex-Burma Leader

The Associated Press

RANGOON — U Nu, 87, the only civilian prime minister in Burma, a country dominated by the military, died Tuesday at home in Rangoon.

The family did not give the cause of death, but said he had "passed away peacefully."

U Nu, a key figure in modern Burmese history, retired from politics in the late 1970s, but he re-emerged during a country-wide, anti-government uprising in 1988 with a failed attempt to declare a parallel government.

He was a student leader at Rangoon University and an active nationalist before becoming Burma's first prime minister after the country attained independence from Britain in 1948.

U Nu held the post for most of the years from independence until March 2, 1962, when General Ne Win took power in a coup. U Nu was detained along with many other civilian politicians and released in 1966.

He went into exile in 1969 in

Thailand, from where he sought to lead the resistance against General Ne Win's regime. After spending 1973-74 in the United States, U Nu and his family settled in India.

U Nu returned to Rangoon in August 1980 under a general amnesty and devoted himself to Buddhist studies until civil unrest caused the fall of General Ne Win's regime in 1988.

At the height of anti-government demonstrations in September of that year, U Nu declared himself prime minister of a 26-member parallel government.

His movement failed to capture much popular support and, like all independent political organizations, was crippled when a military junta seized power that month.

In December 1989, he and 12 associates were detained after they refused the junta's orders to dissolve their government.

U Nu was released from house arrest in April 1992. Since then, he had spent most of his time at home.

Europeans Jump In To Rift on Copyright

China and U.S. Open Talks As EU Sternly Warns Beijing

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — As U.S. and Chinese negotiators opened talks Tuesday aimed at avoiding a trade war, a senior European Union diplomat said Beijing would have to make concessions or risk confrontation with Europe.

"One has the feeling China greatly underestimates the importance of these issues," said Etienne Reuter, the European Union's senior representative in Hong Kong, speaking of the protection of intellectual property rights. "We hope very much that China realizes there are fundamental issues at stake here and makes concessions."

"If the situation is not improved, there will be the same problems between China and Europe," Mr. Reuter said in an unusually firm backing from the European Union for the U.S. threat to impose nearly \$1 billion in retaliatory sanctions on Chinese exports. "We, too, have trade deficits with China."

A Chinese trade official called Tuesday for flexibility from U.S. negotiators, Bloomberg Business News reported from Beijing.

"China hopes that the U.S. side will demonstrate flexibility in the new round of talks for an early settlement of the disputes," an official from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation was quoted as saying by the Xinhua press agency.

U.S. and Chinese negotiators were scheduled to hold their first full day of talks Wednesday. The last round of talks on stamping out piracy of U.S. trademarks, patents, music, movies and computer software broke off late last month after nine days of discussions.

Speaking at a fashion industry exhibition featuring more than 150 European garment and textile makers eager to expand sales in Asia, Mr. Reuter

dismissed suggestions that European companies would benefit if Beijing excluded American businesses from future deals in China in response to sanctions due to take effect on Feb. 26.

"While the European Union welcomes all the progress the Chinese have made in this area, it is clear they haven't done enough yet," Mr. Reuter said. "If there is a trade war, the country that loses out is China."

Mr. Reuter also rebutted criticism that the European Union has avoided confrontation with China and allowed Washington to risk Beijing's wrath even though European exporters are also harmed by copyright and patent piracy.

"It is not the style of the European Union to be vocal as the American have been, nor do we have similar domestic political considerations," Mr. Reuter said. "But the Americans and the Europeans are on the same wavelength on this issue."

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said it was up to China to take action if it wanted to avert U.S. sanctions for copyright violation. Agence France-Presse reported from Washington.

"China is the one that is not enforcing intellectual property rights, that is literally allowing our products to be stolen," he said in a television interview.

"We are prepared on Feb. 26, automatically if we don't have an agreement, to impose 100 percent tariffs on over a billion dollars' worth of goods," Mr. Kantor said.

He said that China's copyright protection laws were good but that Beijing had failed to enforce them. Washington is particularly anxious that Beijing take action against 29 factories in the south of the country known to be producing pirated compact disks and software, most of them for export.

SPY: Agent Suggests Another Mole

Continued from Page 1

United States. Mr. Howard writes that he returned to the United States through Canada under a phony name using a U.S. passport provided by the KGB. He did so because he wanted to speak with his wife, Mary, before announcing his defection to the Soviet Union and adoption of Russian citizenship.

But the documents he read "expressed the government's confidence in my wife as an informant and the Department of Justice felt that if I did contact her, she would tell them immediately," Mr. Howard says.

He gave the papers back to the "KGB contact" and the man, dressed in jogging clothes, told him, "Forget everything you know about me."

Mr. Howard's book makes no mention of his wife's statements to the FBI after his escape that the Soviets had paid him beginning in 1984.

Asked about Mr. Howard's account of his trip to the United States, a top FBI official said last week, "The Howard case is still open; the investigation is still going on."

Mr. Howard's manuscript was shown to the KGB some time ago, people familiar with the book said. Six months ago, it was submitted to the CIA as well, according to agency employees.

The agency recently cleared the book for publication in this country after deletion of material considered sensitive under U.S. security laws, people involved with the process said.

The book will carry a notice that the CIA review "neither constitutes CIA authentication of information nor implies CIA endorsement of the author's views."

Mr. Howard, according to court documents, was dismissed by the CIA in 1983 for drinking, drug use and petty thievery just as he was preparing

ing to go to Moscow to handle Soviet citizens giving information to the agency.

A year later, according to the bureau, when Mr. Howard had resettled in New Mexico, he needed money after pleading guilty to aggravated battery in a drunken confrontation. At that time, the FBI had said, Mr. Howard began selling the KGB secrets that he had learned while preparing for his Moscow post.

Mr. Ames, the confessed spy, said he began giving information to Moscow on June 13, 1985. That was less than two months before Colonel Yuriyenko told CIA officials that the KGB was getting information from a disgruntled former CIA employee who had been assigned to Moscow but whose assignment had been canceled and who began selling secrets to the Soviets in the fall of 1984.

That description fit Mr. Howard and a warrant for his arrest was issued, but Mr. Howard managed to flee the United States.

CIA and FBI officials said Mr. Howard's book reopened the question of whether Colonel Yuriyenko, who defected to Moscow two months after Mr. Howard's escape, was a phony defector. They also said the book might have been designed by Russian intelligence to create turmoil within the CIA and FBI.

Turkey Reopens Straits As a Two-Day Fog Lifts

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey reopened the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to one-way traffic on Tuesday after dense fog lifted. The fog had brought navigation to a standstill for two days.

The fog, which further aggravated Istanbul's pollution problem, began to lift in early morning. Officials said city traffic, which ground to a halt on Monday, had returned to normal.

MEXICO: Rebels Win Major Plank as Chiapas Governor Offers to Resign

Continued from Page 1

observe tax strikes. The Zapatistas, composed mainly of the state's large Mayan Indian minority, launched their uprising Jan. 1, 1994, demanding broad political and social reforms.

Zapatista leaders had said they would not return to the negotiating table unless Mr. Robledo stepped down and new elections were called.

To reinforce their stance, the rebels emerged from nearly a year of dormancy on Dec. 19 to take over several towns in central and northern Chiapas. One day later, the Mexican peso collapsed and foreign investors withdrew billions of dollars from the country.

Investors have given a lukewarm response to Mr. Zedillo's crackdown in Chi-

apas, with the Mexican stock market reeling depressed this week. That has defied analysts' predictions that the market would recover because of a President Bill Clinton's announcement on Jan. 31 of more than \$50 billion in loan guarantees to Mexico.

Mr. Zedillo's action on Tuesday also follows a historic electoral defeat Sunday for his party in the governor's race in the central state of Jalisco.

Political analysts say Mr. Zedillo's reversal on military policy in Chiapas, combined with the loss of Jalisco's governorship after 65 continuous years of party rule, leaves the president with an international image of weak leadership and lax support by his people at a time when

investors are looking to him for bold and decisive action.

"I am totally confused by all of these events," said Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, an independent federal legislator. "President Zedillo seems very erratic in his decisions, not just in Chiapas but in everything he's doing."

Denouncing Zapatista leaders as "delinquents" and criminals in a speech last Thursday, Mr. Zedillo ordered army troops and federal judicial police in Chiapas with the objective of capturing the rebel leadership. So far, however, the military has failed in its two main objectives: to demobilize the rebels and to capture the group's charismatic leader, Subcomandante Marcos.

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Herald Tribune

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INTERNATIONAL

Tourists Visit Grave Of Israeli Murderer

A Day of Protest and Homage Marks Massacre Anniversary

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIRYAT ARBA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Jewish settlers and American tourists made pilgrimages to the grave of Baruch Goldstein on Tuesday while Arabs in nearby Hebron mourned the Muslim worshipers he killed in a mosque massacre a year ago.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel reacted angrily to Israelis who paid tribute to Dr. Goldstein.

"If necessary, we will also take steps in the face of utterances we hear in the Israeli media from Israelis who support the despicable act of the murderer Goldstein, and who even call for a repetition of his deed," Mr. Rabin said.

"This is incitement to murder, and those in charge of the judicial system and law enforcement must deal with them," he added.

Dr. Goldstein, a physician and military reservist, gunned down 29 Arabs in the Ibrahim Mosque, near the Tomb of the Patriarchs, last Feb. 25 before survivors killed him.

The anniversary was marked in blood Tuesday, as Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian teenager and wounded six others on the West Bank.

Groops fired on stone-throwers in a refugee camp on the edge of Hebron, killing Sami

Mohammed Najjar, 16, and wounding five other protesters. In Tulkarera, soldiers shot a youth who was lobbying rocks at an Israeli bus, military officials said.

In Hebron, demonstrations were held overnight, in which hundreds of Palestinians hurled stones at troops.

Youths were back on the streets Tuesday, setting tires ablaze as a general strike paralyzed Hebron. Tulkarera, Ramallah and Nablus were also partly closed.

Hundreds of Muslims filed into the Tomb of the Patriarchs for a service in memory of the 29 Palestinians killed last year. Under the Muslim calendar, the anniversary fell on Tuesday-Wednesday.

Jewish tourists visited Dr. Goldstein's grave. "What better way to start a tour of Israel than to see the place where Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are buried and to come here," said Avi Dobuler, a guide, as he ushered a busload of religious Jews from the United States to the gravesite.

Small groups of settlers, some with toddlers in tow, stopped to offer prayers in the plaza around the grave or to light candles in remembrance of the American-born doctor.

The ultranationalist Jews of



Nati Harnik/The Associated Press

Israeli taxi drivers, outside the prime minister's Jerusalem office Tuesday, protesting a colleague's killing by an Arab.

Kiryat Arba said they mourned Dr. Goldstein every day.

Aharon Friedberg, a Kiryat Arba councilman, said Dr. Goldstein's family and friends would hold a memorial ceremony Thursday. He said he was preparing a commemorative album about Dr. Goldstein, fo-

cusing on his "good deeds" as a doctor.

"He was simply a saint, really like an angel," said a woman, who declined to give her name. "When he was killed, it was a terrible loss to the Jewish people."

(Reuters, AFP)

Cairo's Gatekeepers: A Dying Dynasty

Omniscient Apartment-Building Lords Are Losing Their Hold

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Abdul Hafiz, a stocky man in a flowing brown robe called a djellaba, huffed his way up the dimly lit stairs to the fifth-floor apartment at 14 Gazira St.

"Abdu!" shouted a woman, who poked her head from her doorway. "I don't have any water!"

"They are fixing the tank on the roof, madame," he said. "There will be water in a few minutes."

There wasn't. It would be two hours before the water, streaked with brown, gurgled back through the old pipes. But the tenant was placated, at least for the moment, and Mr. Hafiz walked slowly down stairs to the tranquility of his tea and his newspaper by the front door of the apartment building.

In this ancient, overcrowded city, the *bawabs* — or gatekeepers — always have been king. They are doormen and building superintendents rolled into one. They know the most intimate details of the lives of the Cairenes they serve. And they can inflict a great deal of misery if wads of money are not deposited regularly into the palms of their hands.

"We know everything," said Mohammed Hassan, who has been a *bawab* for 25 years at an apartment building near the Nile. "We know everyone here and their

relatives. We know all about them, who they like and who they hate. We know how many people are in each apartment, the hours they leave for work, the hours they come home and where they go at night."

They are one of the city's most enduring institutions, often featured in films and stories about Cairo. Not the least of the *bawabs'* traditions has been that most have been Nubians, a darker-skinned ethnic group from southern Egypt and northern Sudan.

But the Nubians, famed for their reliability, dignity and imposing height, are being replaced by local men who have finished their army service and need a job. And after an increase in attacks against foreigners and government officials by Islamic militants, many landlords are turning to private security companies and uniformed guards.

The disappearance of the Nubian *bawabs*, who could spend decades at the same residence, signals for many in Cairo the end of an era.

"If you can't find a Nubian *bawab* you had better take care of yourself," Mr. Hassan said. "But now there are fewer and fewer of us. Most are dead or have retired."

The four to six *bawabs* in most buildings take shifts at the front door. They run errands, wash cars and carry heavy packages. They clean the building and oversee

the plumbers, electricians, carpenters and painters who maintain the building.

They are tipped handsomely by young couples who slip into the building and expect them to be discreet. And they are tipped handsomely by couples who want to know when an apartment will be available for rent. Many *bawabs*, taking advantage of the severe housing shortage, double as real-estate agents. In one high-priced building on the island of Zamalek, *bawabs* demand \$2,000 for finding an empty apartment.

The men said they would not find apartments for Gulf Arabs.

"We never lease apartments to the Gulf Arabs," said Hassan Radwan, a 56-year-old *bawab*. "The owners of the apartments don't like it. The Gulf Arabs ruin the carpets and the furniture."

The favorite prey of the *bawabs* are the European, American and Asian tenants, who often speak little Arabic.

"The foreigners usually tip us better than the Egyptians," said Ramadan Faouzi, a 24-year-old *bawab*.

But the life can be hard. In the winter, the basement rooms where the *bawabs* typically live can be cold and wet. In the summer, the heat and dust are stifling. The *bawabs* often bear the brunt of tenants' complaints. And, despite the tips, they rarely make more than \$100 a month.

BOOKS

A PLACE IN THE WORLD CALLED PARIS

Edited by Steven Barclay. 168 pages. \$18.95. Chronicle Books.

Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

PARIS was once a good city for artists because it was beautiful and cheap and because the French disdain for foreigners sometimes appeared to be benevolent tolerance. It is no longer cheap, real estate speculation and postmodernist architecture have gouged its beauty, and the French are a lot less French than they used to be.

Steven Barclay, who lived in Paris as a child in the 1960s, has put together in a handsome book more than 170 quotes, fiction and non, from 20th-century artists, mostly writers, and journalists. Some of the quotes are wonderful, some dull, all evocative and many, even the most recent, somehow about some other, distant Paris, before washing machines and re-

volving credit. Some of these writers never really saw Paris at all, save through their own fantasies, but it doesn't matter.

It is easy to quibble with a book like this — why Cocteau and Gide talking about Proust, but no Proust? Why no current French novelist — there aren't many, but Patrick Modiano's Paris would have enriched the book. But those are quibbles. These are Barclay's choices, and he's the editor.

Gertrude Stein: "From 1900 to 1930, Paris did change a lot. They always told me that America changed but it really did not change as much as Paris did in those years that is the Paris that one can see, but then there is no remembering what it looked like before and even no remembering what it looks like now." (1940).

T. S. Eliot: "The chief danger about Paris is that it is such a strong stimulus, and like most stimulants incites to rushing about and produces a pleasant illusion of great mental activity rather than the solid results of hard work." (1921).

Mavis Gallant: "Sandro Speck's first art gallery in Paris was on the Right Bank, near the church of Ste-Elisabeth, on a street too narrow for cars. When his block was wiped off the map to make way for a five-story garage, Speck crossed the Seine to the shadow of Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre, where he set up shop in a picturesque slum protected by law from demolition. When this gallery was blown up by Basque separatists, who had mistaken it for a travel agency exploiting the beauty of their coast, he collected his insurance money and moved to the Faubourg Saint-Germain." (1979).

Katherine Mansfield: "A wind like a carving knife cut through the streets — and everybody began to run — so did I into a café and there I sat and drank a cup of hot black coffee. Then for the first time I felt in Paris. It was a little café & hideous — with a black marble top to the counter garni with lozenges of white and orange. Chauffeurs and their wives & fat men with immense photo-

graphic apparatus sat in it — and a white fox terrier bitch — thin and eager ran among the tables." (1915).

Vladimir Nabokov: "I was to spend many years in Paris, tied to that dismal city by threads of a Russian writer's livelihood. Nothing then, and nothing now, in backward, has or had for me any of the spell that enthralled my compatriots." (1974).

Jacques-Henri Lartigue: "The end of German occupation liberates my camera! I look out at Paris with new eyes. All of Paris! The miracle is not that she is only slightly scarred, nor that she has not been completely demolished, but that she is still there." (1944).

International Herald Tribune

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BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

The Week	Last Week	On List
1 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	1	50
2 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner	2	34
3 KISS THE GIRLS, by James Patterson	3	4
4 EYES OF A CHILD, by Richard North Patterson	4	5
5 SELF-DEFENSE, by Jane Fonda	5	5
6 ACCEPTABLE RISK, by Robin Cook	6	3
7 ORIGINAL SIN, by P.D. James	7	1
8 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	7	131
9 THE MURDERERS, by W.E.B. Dubois	8	3
10 DEBT OF HONOR, by Tom Clancy	11	24
11 MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER, by Mark Morgan	10	19
12 HOME SONG, by LeVyrle Spencer	9	3
13 TRUST ME, by Jayne Ann Krentz	12	11
14 WINGS, by Danielle Steel	13	14
15 THE LOTTERY WINNER, by Mary Higgins Clark	14	13
NONFICTION		
1 I WANT TO TELL YOU, by O.J. Simpson	1	1

2 THE HOT ZONE, by Richard Preston	1	18
3 CROSSING THE TRESHOLD OF HOPE, by John Paul II	2	15
4 SISTERS, by Carol Saline	3	7
5 RAGING HEART, by Sheila Weller	4	1
6 INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE, by Ronald Kessler	5	3
7 ALL MY CHILDREN, by Gary Warner	10	3
8 DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN, by Tim Allen	4	19
9 COUPLEHOOD, by Paul Reiser	7	23
10 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	9	49
11 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	6	60
12 NICOLE BROWN SIMPSON, by Faye D. Resnick with Mike Walker	7	7
13 THE WARREN BUFFETT WAY, by Robert G. Hagstrom	8	11
14 JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot	11	20
15 THE BELL CURVE, by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray	12	15
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	90
2 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley	2	42
3 FOOD, by Susan Fowler	3	4
4 DOCTOR, WHAT SHOULD I EAT? by Isadore Rosenfeld	1	1

Lufthansa Faces Boycott After Barring Rushdie

The Associated Press

BONN — German writers and publishers opened a campaign Tuesday to boycott Lufthansa in protest of the German airline's refusal to accept the author Salman Rushdie as a passenger.

Two hundred people who signed a petition published in German newspapers Tuesday said they hoped to get 20,000 more signatures and to cost the airline 2 million Deutsche marks (\$1.2 million) in lost income this year.

They accused the government-owned airline of being cowardly in bowing to an Iranian death sentence imposed against the novelist six years ago. Mr. Rushdie has complained that British Airways and Lufthansa refused to allow him on their flights for fear of terrorism.

To most people, flying is a dream that came true long ago. To us, it comes true every day.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

About Yeltsin's Health

No one in Russia understands the power of political imagery better than President Boris Yeltsin, who consolidated his leadership when he helped stop the August 1991 coup by standing on a tank and urging his countrymen to resist the attempted takeover. That makes his stumbling appearance last Friday at a meeting in Kazakhstan with the leaders of 12 former Soviet republics all the more shocking and puzzling.

At a moment when his presidency has been badly shaken by the brutal Russian attack on Chechnya, Mr. Yeltsin wobbled across the sidewalk in the Kazakh capital of Alma-Ata, desperately gripping aides for support. His face was puffy and swollen. Before canceling a later news conference, he tried to answer questions at a photo session and was barely able to speak. These scenes were filmed by Associated Press Television, but not broadcast on the main Russian television news.

After years of dodging questions about his health and his drinking, Mr. Yeltsin owes his country and the world a candid accounting. The performance in Alma-Ata moves the issue beyond the discreet conversation of diplomats, because Mr. Yeltsin's ability to govern Russia is now in question.

Russia, which has been moving into a more democratic and open era, seems eerily similar to the pre-Gorbachev Soviet Union when the faltering health of three consecutive Communist Party leaders — Leonid Brezhnev, Yuri Andropov

and Konstantin Chernenko — was considered a state secret.

Mr. Yeltsin has complained of a bad back, and may be on medication to ease the pain. He reported a "physical breakdown" in 1987 when he was hospitalized after a confrontation with Mikhail Gorbachev that led to his dismissal from the Politburo. Supporters say he has a low tolerance for alcohol and can disable himself for days with an evening of heavy drinking. A sign of trouble came in the fall when he snubbed Irish leaders waiting to greet him during a refueling stop in Ireland. Aides said he had overslept.

Whatever the problem, or combination of problems, Mr. Yeltsin cannot expect to retain authority when he seems incapacitated and offers no explanation. Moscow's political culture, beginning long before the Bolsheviks, has not been kind to wounded leaders, and even in this more democratic day the pinpricks will strike swiftly. Hiding the truth about Mr. Yeltsin's health will only increase the chances for plotting and instability.

For the United States, the IMF and others considering expanded financial assistance for Russia, Mr. Yeltsin's behavior can only encourage doubts about the condition of a developing democracy where something as critical as the health of the president is cloaked by his staff. If he remains committed to untangling Russia from its authoritarian past, he and his doctors must quickly come clean.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Economic Downsides

While the American economy has had a very good year, it continues to suffer from weaknesses and malfunctions that are creating serious trouble for it over the long haul. President Bill Clinton made that point in his annual economic report on Monday, when he first celebrated the 5 million additional jobs since he took office but then observed that more than half of the country's work force is getting lower wages today than 10 years ago.

The standard of living is rising only very slowly because productivity (what the average working person can produce in an hour of labor) is rising very slowly. As the president's Council of Economic Advisers observes, that weak performance is evidently related to inadequacies in education, investment and technical research and development. But all of that lies mainly beyond the reach of the White House. Investment and increasingly research and development are mostly up to private business, while education is chiefly the job of state and local government.

The administration is at work trying to remedy all these shortfalls, but Mr. Clinton is not the first president to find that he is able to deal with most of them only indirectly and peripherally. On the subject of poor productivity growth, there is a striking similarity between this year's economic report and the one that George Bush's economic advisers wrote in the

campaign year 1992. Mr. Bush's economists, like Mr. Clinton's, emphasized the growing disparity in incomes — that is, the growing distance between the top fifth and the bottom fifth of the income ladder. That disparity began to widen a quarter of a century ago, and it continues for reasons that are not entirely clear but seem to be driven by technological change.

It has set up vicious circles that a succession of administrations of both parties have been unable to break. Some 23 percent of American children live in poverty. Poverty correlates strongly, as economists say, with dropping out of school. Dropping out correlates strongly with low productivity and further poverty.

A generation ago, both politicians and economists thought that the federal government could exercise close control over the economy. Now they find themselves dealing with deep social and industrial changes, the consequences of which no one has yet fully worked out. At one point in this report, Mr. Clinton's advisers ask themselves whether it is possible to push the country to much higher levels of growth without inflation. Reluctantly, they conclude that it is not. For 1995 they forecast a pretty good year. But they do not hold out much hope that any of the long-standing trends in this economy are going to change quickly or easily.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Pentagon Give and Take

House Republicans seem determined to boost Pentagon spending, no matter the price. Even before debate begins about the 1996 budget, the House Appropriations Committee has voted to increase the current budget for peacekeeping operations and readiness by \$2.2 billion. To pay for the increase without widening the budget deficit, they cut \$1.5 billion from other Pentagon programs. The remaining \$1.7 billion will come out of domestic spending, including \$200 million in job training for disadvantaged youth. The better way is to make up the entire amount from the defense budget.

The Clinton administration originally requested \$2.6 billion to establish a kitty that the Pentagon could draw on to cover operations in the Gulf, Haiti, Korea, Bosnia, Somalia and the waters off Cuba. House Republicans added \$670 million to the request to pay for additional readiness — funding for training, field exercises and maintenance.

The administration makes a plausible case that without the supplemental funds, it may be forced to shortchange readiness to cover unanticipated costs of operations. The House bill would ease that concern. It also makes some judicious cuts in Pentagon programs, like eliminating the full \$19 million for a new standoff attack missile, which the administration intends to cancel.

Other Republican cuts are less warranted, like removing funding to clean up closed-down military bases and \$110 million to build housing for Russian military retirees — which would make Americans more secure by helping Moscow shrink its army. Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, rightly plans to resist targeting domestic programs for most of the other cuts. The offsetting cuts should come from the Pentagon budget for unnecessary new weapons like the Seawolf submarine.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

End Farm Subsidies in America

Farm subsidies in the OECD nations now cost around \$330 billion a year, yet Europe and Japan cling stubbornly to them. During the Uruguay Round, farm subsidies almost broke the trade talks. Although reductions were finally made, in the embittered atmosphere that lingers no one has the stomach to finish the attack on farm subsidies which, in truth, has barely begun.

When New Zealand slashes its farm subsidies, the world shrugs. If America

were to slash its own, Japan and the European Union would find that their subsidies were a good deal harder to defend. With the GATT negotiations over, America need no longer fret that by chopping farm programs it gives away bargaining chips. That is another reason, if another were needed, why this year's American farm bill ought to be the time for change that goes beyond revenue assurance to outright subsidy abolition. If the global gridlock in agriculture is to be broken, someone must budge first.

— THE ECONOMIST (LONDON)

Drop the Mean Mood and Keep Minding the Children

By James P. Grant

This article was written shortly before Mr. Grant's death on Jan. 28.

NEW YORK — Illness has forced me to resign as executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund after 15 years. It has been a privilege to serve a cause as noble as that of the world's children, who are our collective future. From my hospital bed, I would like to share some personal concerns.

As the United States rethinks and reforms its social and foreign aid policies, we must ensure that children — American children and the poorest children in the world's poorest countries — are not caught in the political cross fire. Bipartisanship for children has worked well in the past; it can work now.

To ensure that their well-being is not inadvertently sacrificed to partisan or ideological interests, Americans must re-

retardation; a drastic reduction in the number of children who go blind; at least 80 percent of girls as well as boys; clean water and safe sanitation for all communities; and universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Some of these goals were to be achieved by 1995, others by 2000. Most industrial nations have already achieved these targets. But in impoverished inner cities of wealthy and developing countries alike, reaching them is an urgent priority.

Achieving the goals will mean that some 2.5 million fewer children will die in 1996 than in 1990. Tens of millions will be spared the insidious sabotage wrought on their development by malnutrition. At least 750,000 fewer children each year will be disabled, blinded, crippled or mentally retarded.

Achievement of the 1995 targets will pave the way toward meeting the broader goals set for 2000, proving that it is possible to eradicate some of poverty's worst manifestations in the lives of the young.

There is something selfish, something excluding, something cruel in the temper of recent times that deeply concerns me.

It has led to an unraveling or weakening of the social fabric, of nations, communities and families, in many countries. What is particularly worrisome about this mean-spiritedness is that it is gaining ground

precisely when, for the first time in history, we have the means to satisfy the basic needs of each and every human being.

It would be a tragic mistake to succumb to pessimism just when so much progress is being made.

In the 1995 "State of the World's Children" report, Unicef has good news from the developing world. More than 100 of the developing nations — with more than 90 percent of the developing world's children — are making significant progress toward the goals set four years ago. These achievements have not made the nightly news, but they have changed the lives of millions of families in some of the world's poorest communities where people have been empowered to help themselves.

These achievements are a suitable reply to those who say that goals are only set and never met, that there is only disaster and failure to report from the developing world, or that the United Nations family of organizations is not effective in helping to make the world a better place.

The task now for rich countries and poor is to get behind this momentum for change, to push toward the achievement of the great goals that have been set for the year 2000, and to overcome the worst aspects of poverty on the planet.

More than a half-century ago, thanks to the Industrial Revolution, Arnold Toynbee wrote: "Our age is the first since the dawn of history that has dared dream it practical to make the benefits of civilization available to all." That daring dream is even more practical today.

If, through a failure of nerve, an im-

pulse of selfishness, a confusion of priorities, a loss of self-confidence, we deny that dream and walk into the 21st century looking backward, humankind will pay for its shortsightedness in spades.

The United States has provided enormous leadership to UN development efforts at many critical junctures — from John Kennedy's launching of the First Development Decade to U.S. backing of smallpox eradication — and I am sure that U.S. leadership will continue to play a vital role in the future.

By continuing to invest in American children and strengthening families, and by ensuring that foreign assistance makes a difference in the lives of the world's poorest children, the United States, as the world's sole superpower, would once more set the global standard and give a major boost to human development and economic growth at home and abroad.

Surveys in the industrialized countries show continuing support for aid and development — if that aid and development are focused on the poorest, and help people to help themselves. Politicians in both U.S. parties need to make it unthinkable for a country like America to turn its back on children and the poor.

Over the years I have seen how governments, opposing political parties, even armed adversaries, as well as the business sector, nongovernmental organizations and local communities, can work together for human progress — first and foremost for children. Let us all face forward toward the children, our collective future.

International Herald Tribune

Dresden Wasn't Innocent, but Neither Was the Burning of Its People

By Donald Koblitz and Christian Habbe

DRESDEN — In this bloody century, Germans have sinned more than they have been sinned against. This none of the many 50th anniversary observances have marked German victimhood. Until now.

This week has brought the half-century anniversary of the fire-bombing of Dresden, one of the most horrendous acts — 35,000 civilian deaths — in a war more horrific than any in history.

It was not the first traumatic fire in Dresden, whose magnificent architecture testified to its pivotal position in German history and culture. On the morning of Nov. 10, 1938, the people of Dresden came out to see what they had done the night before — Kristallnacht, the best organized nationwide pogrom against the Jews.

Among the many establishments destroyed by fire was the central synagogue. The painter Otto Griebel later wrote of viewing the rubble with Franz Haeckel, an eccentric well-known in Dresden as something of a prophet. "This fire will come back," Mr. Haeckel said. "It will make a great arch and return to us."

It took six and a half years to fulfill that prophecy. Shortly after 10 P.M. on Feb. 13, 1945, Dresden's citizens heard, as survivors later described it, sounds like "falling trees" and "onrushing locomotives." Britain's Fifth Bomber Squadron was starting the two-day bombing campaign. Within 23 minutes, 3,000 heavy fragmentation bombs, 250 incendiary bombs and 400,000 small incendiary "fire sticks" fell on the city.

The next day a second wave of bombs, mostly American, followed. They turned the center of the city, already engulfed in flames, into a fire storm with hurricane winds. The heat at ground level reached 1,000 degrees centigrade; glass bottles stored in drugstore basements melted. Some 1,600 hectares, largely apartment buildings, were obliterated — along with the men, women and children who inhabited them.

For days afterward, many buildings gutted by fire — including the Frauenkirche, the Baroque church that was the symbol of the city — remained standing as their embers cooled, only to suddenly collapse in on themselves.

The peace of the dead settled over the city, broken by an eagle that escaped from the zoo, circling over the ashes.

There were no military targets in Dresden. According to British archives, the city was chosen largely because it was still intact, a necessary prerequisite for the elaborate bombing pattern designed to spark a firestorm, a technique never before used on such a monstrous scale. Berlin was spared by virtue of the heavy bombing that had already cut wide swaths of destruction and would have been a firebreak.

A very different Germany, now reunified, has begun to openly discuss the sin that was visited on Dresden. Until now, the legacy of other European cities laid waste by their forefathers — Coventry, Rotterdam, Belgrade, Stalingrad — did not give Germans much leeway for finger-pointing.

The Holocaust was such an unthinkable horror, the Nazi dictatorship so uniquely evil, that the

calculated fire-bombing of more than half a million defenseless civilians in the dying days of the war had fallen by the wayside.

Now a growing self-confidence and the rise of a new generation have given Germans the impetus to speak openly, without political motivation, of this anniversary.

We saw a few signs of this at the 40th anniversary 10 years ago, and in more raucous tones in 1992 when England's Queen Mother dedicated a statue in London to the British general who planned the firebombing, Arthur (Bomber) Harris.

But this year the question of Germany's right to mark the event, and to categorize it as a war crime, has been discussed at the highest levels.

It is a sign of Germany's political maturity that, in advance of the anniversary, public discussion covered more than just the destruction of the city. Germans have admitted that Dresden was steeped in sin well before the British Lancaster bombers arrived.

Under its Nazi gauleiter, Martin Mutschmann, Dresden's "racial purification" campaigns were

the envy of the Reich. This captured capital of Saxony was capturing art before the Nazis' famous 1937 exhibit of "degenerate" art works in Munich.

Some reactionaries continue to equate German victims with victims of Nazi atrocities. But they find little echo in Germany and little reception among leaders of legitimate political parties. Dresden is, rather, one of the symbols which, along with the Nazi atrocities, have caused most Germans to treat all military action, including the Gulf War, with skepticism.

Few expend energy over why Dresden met such a tortured death. Those who dispute which side started the war are simply not taken seriously anymore.

It is only natural for Germans to consider the charcoaling of the people of Dresden. It is a lesson for all of us on the evils of war.

Mr. Habbe is Dresden correspondent of the magazine *Der Spiegel*. Donald Koblitz, a lawyer, was the U.S. State Department's legal adviser in Berlin from 1985 to 1989. They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

When Productivity Is Up but Pay Isn't, Democratic Civility Is Down

By Guy Molyneux

WASHINGTON — Reading the business pages these days is an increasingly surreal experience. The Federal Reserve recently raised interest rates out of concern that its six interest rate increases in 1994 "have not yet slowed economic growth." Obviously, you can't be too vigilant when it comes to fighting the scourge of economic growth.

Soon it appeared that the Fed's fears were groundless, as "stock and bond markets rallied on the news" of a rise in unemployment. This surely pleased the Fed also, for declining unemployment — even more than economic growth — is "particularly worrisome to Fed officials." Because "the competition for workers is so strong that wages will start to increase more rapidly." And rising wages are a definite no-no.

In today's topsy-turvy language of economics, less is more and up is down.

This extends far beyond the Fed and its obsession with avoiding inflation at any cost. The discourse of limits is ubiquitous — with constant calls for "streamlining" and "downsizing."

What are these words, if not euphemisms for a lower standard of living? Austerity dominates the public policy debate, with most experts agreeing on the need for fewer government services to go with low wages and job insecurity.

The truth is this: Most of America's leaders — including economists, politicians and the chattering classes — have concluded that the economy can grow only slowly, and that the standard of living for most families essentially cannot grow at all. What is more, they expect this to be true for many years to come, perhaps indefinitely.

It is hard to overstate what a profound change this represents for American society. And it has happened with extraordinarily little debate or even real recognition — by the public, most of all.

Through the 1950s and '60s, a growing economy and shared prosperity were the nation's first principles. Democrats and Republicans, management and labor — whatever they might disagree over, broad prosperity was a common denominator. Walter W. Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers for Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, said economic growth was both "the pot of gold and the rainbow."

He meant that prosperity was not only a value in its own right, but was also necessary for addressing social problems. It was

the political and economic prerequisite for tackling poverty and racism, because economic security is the best antidote to resentment. Mr. Heller and his historical peers would consider today's anti-growth policies bizarre, but would find the consequences — a nasty, zero-sum politics with powerful racial undercurrents — eminently predictable.

The economic realities have changed as radically as expectations. For a quarter-century after World War II, working-class and

U.S. workers produce far more goods and services per hour than they did 25 years ago, and yet receive about the same wage. It seems fair to ask why.

middle-class Americans experienced regular growth in wages and benefits. Productivity and total output grew, and all but the poorest saw their standard of living improve. An unemployment rate of 4 percent, well below what economists today consider "full employment," was cause for alarm and rapid government response.

Since about the mid-1970s the story has been far different. Average hourly wages have stayed flat, and actually fallen significantly for large sectors of the work force. A young male high school graduate, for example, earns 30 percent less today than his counterpart earned in 1979. Family incomes have risen somewhat, but only because of women's increased work hours.

Some would argue that this transition was inevitable, that the rapid growth of the immediate postwar era was unsustainable once other nations emerged from the wreckage of World War II and competed with the United States. We Americans needed to learn the reality of limits. We had defied economic growth in an unhealthy way, consumed vast resources and developed a sense of casual entitlement to ever greater wealth. Perhaps these changes, if difficult, were for the better?

This is the dominant view today, and it can be seductive. It appeals both to liberal opinion, such as concern for the environment and the world's poor, and also to Americans' more Puritan instinct that suffering now is the

best road to later reward. But it is seriously misleading.

Certainly we cannot measure quality of life only in GNP statistics — which do not capture much that defines the good life and include much that is antithetical to it. But we have not sacrificed economic growth in favor of green imperatives, or to spend more time with our children.

America has not decided that a rising standard of living is something it should not have. Its leaders have decided that it is something we cannot have.

More important, we must distinguish between overall growth and wages. As economic growth decelerated, wage growth was stopped in its tracks, and actually went into reverse for younger and less educated people. Yet productivity did not stop growing in the 1970s, '80s and '90s. The rate of increase simply slowed (and there is even debate over that).

So U.S. workers produce far more goods and services per hour than they did 25 years ago, and yet receive about the same wage. It seems fair to ask why.

After all, if productivity grows but 80 percent of the society sees no change in its standard of living, someone is doing pretty well. To a large extent, it is the same people who carry out national political and economic debates. The leadership strata have found it easy to embrace an ethos of limits in part because it is other people who will be limited.

Indeed, experts' initial reaction to stagnant wages and growing inequality was denial. They said it wasn't true. As accumulating evidence made that case untenable, we began to hear that short-term pain would bring long-term gain. After the deindustrialization and corporate downsizing would come the good times, thanks to higher productivity. Now that argument, too, is fading.

Reality was on display again recently when Boeing announced layoffs amounting to 6 percent of its work force. Many business leaders acknowledge that they can see no end to downsizing. Polls suggest that the public has figured out the truth, too: 83 percent believe that more downsizing is ahead, and 77 percent say the economy is mainly producing low-wage jobs.

It turns out that there is no gain, just pain. A leaner and meaner economy leads to more leanness and more meanness.

Will the American people accept a permanent downsizing of

their life expectations? That will depend largely on whether any leaders step forward to challenge the new orthodoxy of limits and offer something better. This may be starting to happen.

Many Democrats sharply attacked the Fed's recent interest rate increase. In a major speech, House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt contrasted the old economy ("where workers increased productivity and profits, and shared in the rewards") with more recent increases in inequality. He challenged corporations to pursue a high-wage economic path, and urged that government provide both carrots and sticks to get them there.

Voters understand that excessive growth can spur inflation, but most would be surprised to learn that a rigid upper limit on growth has been established. And they would be shocked to discover that their own government intervenes aggressively in the economy to block real wage growth — thereby effectively guaranteeing that the benefits of greater productivity flow only to capital, never to labor.

This is a complex reality, one not easily translated into the political arena, but is potentially explosive politics.

Growth was once a consensus across ideological lines, and conservatives might want to recall its advantages. The central political achievement of shared prosperity was allowing the nation to finesse 1930s-era questions about eco-

nomic equality. As John Kenneth Galbraith wrote: "Production has eliminated the more acute tensions associated with inequality. Increasing aggregate output is an alternative to redistribution." More affluent Americans may come to regret their decision not to share the wealth a bit more, if concern over growth reopens a 50-year-old debate over who gets what.

Finally, economic stagnation has had another consequence that neither liberals nor conservatives should find any satisfaction in. As the nation has lost faith in prosperity, it also suffered a greater loss of belief in national possibilities. Today, Americans talk and act like a poor nation. We cut back on space exploration and scientific research, reject proposals to invest seriously in our cities, and refuse to pay peacekeeping dues to the United Nations. We have downsized our imaginations and our ambition along with our economy.

In truth, though, America remains a wealthy nation — vastly richer than in 1960, when any achievement seemed within our reach. While we talk in fatalistic tones about "limits," they are largely self-imposed. It is time to recommit ourselves to the idea of prosperity for all Americans, and to the greater national possibilities it provides.

The writer is president of the Next America Foundation. He contributed this comment to the *Los Angeles Times*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: New York Grippe

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Like Paris, New York is again having a spell of influenza or grippe, as it was named three years ago when the epidemic first appeared, the American metropolis borrowing the word from the French capital. The malady seems to be undoubtedly connected to the severity of the weather, but doctors are not yet agreed as to its real nature. This winter it is more severe in New York than last, the deaths from this cause alone running up into the hundreds.

1920: Husband or Wife?

LONDON — Whether the husband or wife should hold the family purse strings is being publicly discussed by two of the most prominent women publicists in Great Britain. One says that woman's control of the household

spells economy and that her management of State affairs would save millions of dollars. The other claims that the average woman is unable to manage a house, spends foolishly on small quantities of goods and the husband must look after wages until woman is educated to take care of such things.

1945: Dresden Set Afire

LONDON — Following a twenty-four-hour period in which more than 2,100 American and British heavy bombers struck the city, Dresden was reduced to ruins. German radio reported tonight [Feb. 14] that "strong enemy formations" were headed for Saxony. Dresden, capital of this German province and bastion of the Nazi defenses against the Soviet left flank, was heavily blitzed last night. American Flying Fortress found the city ablaze.

International Herald Tribune

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سكرا من الاربعين

OPINION/LETTERS

Foster Ought to Be Wearing a Medal for His Services

By A. M. Rosenthal

SAN FRANCISCO — For the first couple of days, the issue seemed quite clear — the adversary. The anti-abortion movement is using all its power to kill the nomination as U.S. surgeon general of a respected physician because he has carried out a medical procedure not only legal but constitutionally upheld by the Supreme Court. So I reacted simply against the anti-abortionists for using their political clout to block Dr. Henry Foster. Where would it leave us if a nominee were blocked for acting completely within the law?

My mind was poised for the keyboard when it struck me that I had the wrong target. Like most Americans I am not "pro-abortion" but I am pro the right of women to make their own decisions, whether or not the reason or the social aesthetic coincides with my tastes.

The unrelenting pressure by the pro-life movement disgusts me. I do not mean only the murders at clinics. I think they come from a fringe for whom the only answer is life imprisonment, at least. But blocking access to the clinics, thrusting disgusting posters, shouting threats and hounding clinic employees

— that is a deliberate tactic of the anti-abortion movement itself.

Have we forgotten when blockade, vilification and harassment were the weapons of the left, particularly in the universities? They brought the same results that the pro-lifers now bestow upon the country — contempt for law, hatred as a substitute for civil discourse, and ugliness, mean indelible ugliness.

But thinking through the Foster case I realized that like pro-life Americans there are acts and beliefs, however legal, that would make me oppose a nominee and fight his election or confirmation.

I would fight anybody with a fascist, Stalinist or racist record. I suggested the ouster of Dr. Joycelyn Elders as surgeon general because I thought she was helping open the door to drug legalization.

To the pro-life movement the act of abortion itself, not just the Supreme Court's opinion, touches passions. Anti-abortionists are no more likely to change than I am to support a political action committee for Louis Farrakhan.

So the target of those who support Dr. Foster — particularly in the White House — should be not just the unworkable pro-life movement but members of Congress who were pro-choice when they contemplated the women's vote at election time but now edge away from Dr. Foster because the anti-abortionists are showing how hard they will fight.

There is nervous hoo-ha among some pro-choice people about how many abortions Dr. Foster performed and whether he gave an accurate accounting in the beginning. The only worthwhile answer is that he performed as many as he thought he had to. But the god of his professional life was getting young women to understand the theory, once grasped in America, that for youngsters the way to avoid pregnancy is not to have sexual intercourse. Failing that — condoms.

The remarkable thing is not his own teaching on abstinence but that he got many young women to agree. He should get a medal for that silly surgeon general's uniform.

Dr. Foster denies that he said he performed only one abortion but that he remembers one most — for a woman

with AIDS. Of course he does. One day I walked through a pediatrics ward in a New York hospital and saw two babies, brother and sister about a year apart. Both were dying of AIDS. I think still about the mother and wonder if by now she had a third AIDS baby, as the ward pediatrician thought she would.

So let the hearings decide whether he should be surgeon general or that an abortion audit is more important than his life's work.

Let's hope Dr. Foster has the courage to refuse any suggestions that may come from the administration or elsewhere that he should withdraw before or during the hearings.

President Bill Clinton has promised to stick by him. Mr. Clinton has several times failed to stay the route on issues ranging from nominations to human rights. So he has to pay the reasonable price of skepticism about his promises.

The hearings are as much about the constancy of pro-choice politicians, including the president of the United States, as they are about Dr. Henry Foster — more.

The New York Times

Actors Deserve More Respect

By Barbra Streisand

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The persistent drumbeat of cynicism on the talk shows and in the new Congress reeks of disrespect for the arts and artists. But what else is new? Even Plato said that artists were nothing but troublemakers and he wanted to ban poets from his ideal Republic. Artists who speak out politically are routinely derided as bubbleheads and nitwits.

And this is not just by someone like the talk-show host Rush Limbaugh, who has called leaders in my industry the "spaced-out Hollywood left." A New Republic editor wrote of actors: "In general, they are an excruciating bunch of egomaniacs... and their politics are uniformly idiotic." Paul Newman, Whoopi Goldberg and Tom Hanks were singled out as the subjects of his wrath.

Imagine talking about the leaders of any other group in our society this way — say, leaders of the steelworkers union, agribusiness or the auto industry. Imagine having this kind of contempt for an industry that is second only to aerospace in export earnings abroad.

Art is the signature of a generation; artists have a way of defining the times. Marion Anderson, singing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial because she was forbidden to sing at Constitution Hall.

MEANWHILE

forced Americans to confront the outrageousness of segregation. Art can illuminate, enlighten, inspire. It becomes heat in cold places; it becomes light in dark places.

The movie version of John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" brought the reality of the Depression home to those who wanted to ignore it.

"Gentlemen's Agreement" raised the issue of anti-Semitism in America. "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" focused on buying votes. "Inherit the Wind" took on the Scopes trial and the subordination of science to one narrow religious view; the movie is powerfully relevant today in light of the Christian Coalition's efforts to reintroduce creationism into the public school curriculum.

"In the Heat of the Night" is remembered for its unsparing look at the issue of race.

Just last year, "Schindler's List" brought the subject of the Holocaust to millions of people around the world.

Moviemakers can be late to a subject, or afraid, but often they are brave and ahead of their time. Artists were criticized for their involvement in the civil rights struggle and their early opposition to the Vietnam War. In those cases at least, I would suggest that the painters and performers were wiser than most pundits and politicians.

I am not suggesting that actors run the country; we have already tried that. But I am suggesting, for example, that on the issues of AIDS, I would rather have America listen to Elizabeth Taylor, who had the courage to sponsor the first major fund-raiser

against this dreaded disease, than to Senator Jesse Helms, who has consistently fought legislation that would fund AIDS research.

It is interesting that Americans applaud artists in other parts of the world for speaking out — in China for example. It is often the artist who gives a voice to the voiceless by speaking up when no one else will. The playwright Vaclav Havel went to jail because of that. Now he's the president of his country. At home, though, I'm worried about the name-calling, the stereotypical labeling.

Recently, Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, said, "I fully expect Hollywood to have almost no concept of either normal American behavior, in terms of healthy families, healthy structures, religious institutions, conservative systems."

I resent the notion that one politician or political party owns the franchise on family values, personal responsibility and religion.

People in my community are normal Americans, too. We were not born in movie studios; we come from every part of the country and most of us are self-made. We don't forget where we came from, whether it's Iowa, Cincinnati or Brooklyn. This notion of "normal Americans" has a horrible historical echo. It presupposes that there are "abnormal" Americans who are responsible for all that is wrong with our country.

What can I say? I have opinions. No one has to agree. I just like being involved. After many years of self-scrutiny, I have realized that the most satisfying feelings come from things outside myself. And I believe that people from any walk of life, artists included, when they stand up for their convictions, can do almost anything: stop wars, end injustices — and even defeat entrenched powers.

This comment was adapted by The Washington Post from a speech that Ms. Streisand, the director, producer and actress, gave this month at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Don't Let Them Drown Out the Message About Fighting Despair

By Henry Foster

The writer is nominee for U.S. surgeon general.

WASHINGTON — Just a little over a week ago, few people outside Nashville knew anything about me. But after President Bill Clinton announced his intention to nominate Dr. Henry Foster for surgeon general, it seems everybody thinks they know everything about me.

Two weeks ago, no one, not even my wife, St. Clair, my daughter, Myrna, and my son, Wendell — as devoted as they are — followed my every move and every word with rapt attention. Now, when I wake up in the morning and look out my window, the press is out there waiting and watching. When I go to my office, they follow me into the elevator. And walking down the street, I have been punched in the face, inadvertently, I think, with one of those huge microphones you see on television. I have never seen anything like it.

I have even picked up a new

lexicon. Words that matter in Washington are not in dictionaries in the rest of America. They certainly never taught me these words in medical school or the delivery room: Sound bites. Boom mikes. Stakeouts. Live shots. Talking heads. On-air analysis. All dissecting me over and over again. And all before I've uttered one word at one confirmation hearing before the Senate.

People who have never met me analyze my character and my life's work. They attack me personally before they give me a chance to introduce myself or tell my story. But those attacks do not define me. I know who I am and what I stand for. I also know that I am a symbol in a larger debate that has polarized the country for many years. But the attacks do hurt.

I cannot say that my work as a

doctor entirely prepared me for these two turbulent weeks. But I have learned a few things during my 38 years as a doctor, a teacher and a crusader against teen pregnancy that have prepared me to be a good surgeon general.

I have been face to face with real life-and-death challenges. When you see low birth-weight babies born to mothers not yet old enough to drive a car, you have an appreciation of what trauma really means. When you visit the homes of families living in grinding poverty and feel the hopelessness in their lives, you begin to understand what it is to be up against the odds. Compared to that, shouted questions and overheated rhetoric may be unconvincing, but I can handle them. When people ask me why I want to be surgeon general, I know the answer.

When you have had the good fortune to participate in the miracle of birth as many times as I have, it is difficult to stand on the sidelines and watch so many people wasting the precious gift of life.

It is difficult to look around America today and see so much needless suffering. Too many children suffer, because their parents have not been taught the value of prevention. Too many

people do not have access to high-quality health care. Too many people have turned away from the basic American values that can prevent violence or abuse from taking root.

But all is not lost. America is moving forward to confront both the health care crisis and the crisis of values that has led to far too much irresponsible behavior. As surgeon general, I believe I can turn the small ripples of success that we have produced into great waves of progress. I believe that I can draw attention and help develop lasting solutions to the tragic public health problems confronting the country — from the epidemic of violence to the spread of AIDS to the terrible problem of substance abuse.

But I will be giving my greatest attention to what the president has called "our most serious social problem," the epidemic of teen pregnancy in the country.

It is ironic that my work fighting teen pregnancy has been overshadowed by my opponents' talk about abortion. I do believe in the right of a woman to choose. I also support the president's belief that abortions should be safe, legal and rare. But my life's work has been dedicated to making sure that young people do not have to face the choice of having abortions.

I have some ideas about how

young people can avoid that difficult choice. We are reducing teen pregnancy in the Nashville housing projects through "I Have a Future" — a program we started at Meharry Medical College back in 1987. Our approach is to expand adolescent health care programs beyond the schools and bring them to the community, where they can become a part of the fabric of everyday life. Encouraging abstinence and involving the entire community, we have begun to replace a culture of hopelessness with one that gives young people clear pathways to healthy futures.

In my work with young people in Nashville, there is one lesson I stress above all others. To break the cycle of despair, you must learn that there is a reward for sacrifice. And earning that reward has a fringe benefit. It allows you to give something back. That is a hard lesson to learn, but it is one that has kept me going through these difficult weeks. Having President Clinton place his faith in me is something I could never have imagined as a young boy growing up in the segregated South. Now, I want to give something back to a country that has rewarded my work and sacrifice, and God willing, I'll have that opportunity.

The Washington Post

Another Shot in the Foot by the Clinton Gang

There is no reason to question whether Dr. Henry Foster deserves the high esteem in which he is held. The problem is political: The last thing the Clinton administration needs as it tries to deal with a hostile Congress is a nomination fight keyed to an issue as volatile as abortion. The president was right to say the abortions Dr. Foster performed were legal. But a bruising fight in Congress won't do much for abortion rights. Again, nomination blunders have made the White House staff look like the gang who couldn't shoot straight.

— The Baltimore Sun

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It Was the Germans Who Did It

Regarding the recent articles and comments on the 50th commemoration of the liberation of Auschwitz:

Hitler and his lieutenants were clever enough to dispatch Europe's Jews mostly to camps and gas chambers located in Poland to achieve their purpose of keeping Germany "cleansed" of Jews.

Perhaps unwittingly, this has allowed Germany to emerge relatively unscathed by the monstrous affair. The articles written about the 50th anniversary of the Auschwitz liberation focus on differences and animosities between Poles and Jews only. References to the camps, their guards and authorities are mostly to "Nazis," not to Germans or the German nation.

It is my belief that Germany is getting off too easy. I am concerned that years from now, other generations will only learn and remember that Jews were exterminated in Poland by the "Nazis." The Nazis having disappeared, it will be assumed that they were extraterrestrial creatures who appeared from nowhere and disappeared after 1945.

As a Jew born in Belgium, I spent nearly five years under German occupation and 27 months hiding from the Germans in a Brussels basement. It was the German army that invaded Belgium. It was the Germans who occupied Belgium. It was the German troops who terrorized the population. I was hiding from the Germans. When the Germans were defeated and driven out of Belgium by the Allies, we were liberated from the German occupation. We never referred to the "Nazis"; I never saw one. The people who occupied Belgium wore German uniforms of various colors — blue, green, navy, brown and black — we feared them all.

It was only upon arriving in the United States in 1949 that I began to hear the word "Nazi" used continuously and exclusively with reference to the Holocaust. Germany was somehow exonerated; the

"Nazis" took the blame. It is time to put a proper perspective on the Holocaust and to remember that without Germany, there would have been no Nazis and no Holocaust. To focus the Holocaust on Poland and the "Nazis" is a perversion of history that should be corrected.

RUDY ROSENBERG,
Williston Park, New York

Most Vulnerable in the Camps

While a number of articles in your newspaper have dealt with estimates of likely U.S. and Allied losses had Japan been invaded in 1945, there has been little attention to the loss of lives of civilian internees, forced laborers and prisoners of war. Here follow some relevant statistics:

• From 1936 to 1945, some 900,000 Asian forced laborers died, including 300,000 Indonesians.

• About 122,000 Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees had died.

• Roughly one in four Dutchmen living in Indonesia had died.

The rate at which forced laborers and internees were dying was going up fast in mid-1945. I myself witnessed the concentration camps in Java.

Given this record, hundreds of thousands surely would have died if the war had continued for only a few months. Instead, savage killings of civilians were stopped by a savage weapon. I do not feel ashamed that the atomic bombs saved my life.

J. C. RAMAER,
Hocliart, Netherlands

Not the Same War?

After reading all the history (real and rewritten) of World War II, I am beginning to wonder whether Alexander, Caesar or even the Roman Empire ever existed. I am 60 and am amazed at how the events I lived through in my own life have been changed. I also wonder why we are so upset at the thought of civilians being killed in a war. I

would feel worse if my husband, son, father, brother or sister were killed while serving in the military than I would for some unknown civilian to die. Who said war was nice to anyone?

J. J. CARPENTER,
Corcier, France

Britain's No-Win Situation

Regarding "Britain's Complacent Isolation Could Be Ending Soon" (Opinion, Jan. 20) by Roy Denman:

Our parliamentary democracy has been evolving since 1215. To dismiss Britain as complacent and isolationist is so shortsighted as to be laughable if it were not such a calumny on a country that has given so much to the world. Who stood alone against Adolf Hitler and the Nazis in 1940? Not America, not Russia, not France — the British and the Commonwealth countries did. Were it not for that fact there would be no Europe today.

We are part of Europe; we can benefit each other, not by heading down the road to federalism and a giant superpower but by keeping alive the rights of the people to decide for themselves, and heading off attempts to erode the rights of our Parliament. Brussels bureaucrats should be advisers, not originators of policy.

Mr. Denman cannot seriously believe that the attitude of the British to European federalism would change if a Labor government were in power. The Labor Party is no more willing to surrender decisions on fiscal matters to a bunch of faceless bankers and experimenting economists than is the Conservative Party.

Of course things could be better, and being part of the European Union is important — but not at the expense of a much higher cost of living and support for a bureaucracy that has done nothing to curb excesses of fraud and waste. Britain has tried to correct some of these excesses, but for our efforts we are branded as "bad Europeans." The French agree to anything, then go on their own sweet way and do what they want. They are then praised for doing what is right for France. This is a no-win situation for the British.

J. B. S. MONTGOMERIE,
Helenburgh, Scotland

Living on German Time

Regarding "A Longer Workweek? Germans Mark Time" (Jan. 17):

As an American living in Germany, I want to say that there is an upside to limited shopping hours: When everyone has the same nonworking hours, broader choices of activities are available. Families of all economic stripes can be at home for evening meals together, or have time on Saturdays to talk.

Extending shopping hours may mean the demise of the small-town atmosphere in many parts of Germany. The short walk to the (often family-owned) store, and the neighborly contacts along the way, would be replaced by a quick drive to the mall. Granted, limited shopping hours force one to plan ahead, but is not foresight a vital measure of a developed civilization?

ALEXANDER N. LATRO,
Frankfurt

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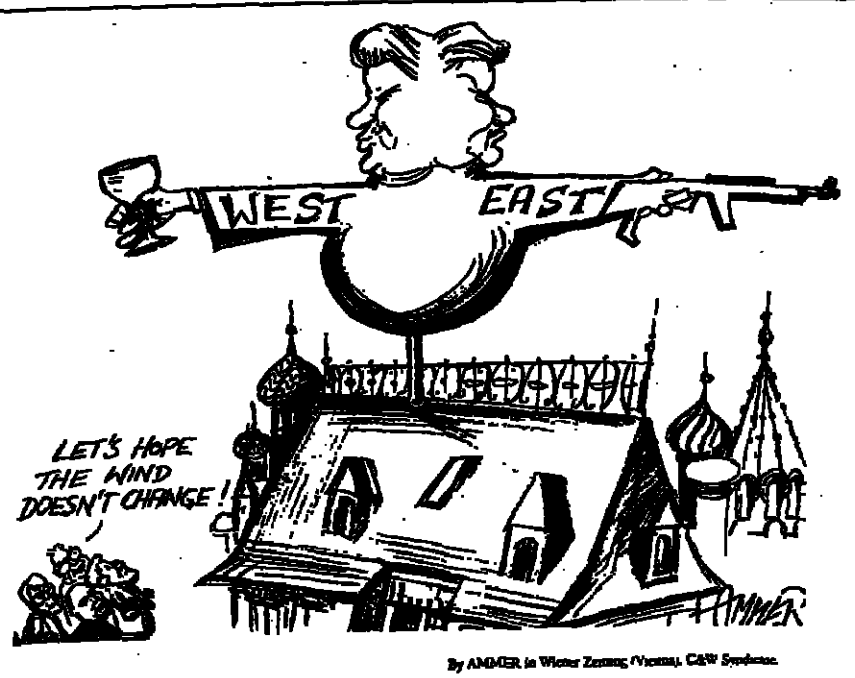
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Hamburg: West End II

By Douglas Sutton

HAMBURG—On a recent windy winter evening, the well-dressed guests huddled together for a shaky ride across the choppy black waters of the River Elbe in a low-slung boat. Their destination: a large tent-like structure rising from deserted docks south of the river, glowing in the dark like a luminescent caterpillar.

The tent, the multimillion-dollar Neue Metropol Theater, is where patrons are treated to a musical of late-50s songs and peacock dancers telling the story of the late Buddy Holly in "Buddy—The Buddy Holly Story."

So it's "dock around the clock" time in Hamburg—now being dubbed by the media as Germany's Broadway on the Elbe—and once again proving the northern German port city to be fertile terrain for big-money permanent musical productions. "Buddy," which opened in December, joins the Andrew Lloyd Webber musicals "Cats," which has been running since 1986, and "Phantom of the Opera" (since 1990) as permanent fixtures on the Hamburg scene.

Part of the ticket price ranging up to 170 Deutsche marks (about \$110) for "Buddy" is the round-trip ride on the boat, dubbed the Buddy Shuttle, and some of the early reviews, less than exuberant, suggest that the boat trip is the best part of the evening.

But no matter. In Hamburg, there's something for everyone when it comes to tastes in musicals.

Besides the three megaproductions, on any given night in the city there are at least a half dozen other musicals, mostly imported productions but some locally created, being performed. As a sampler of the musical fare this winter and spring:

"La Cage aux Folles" (Delphi Theater), "The Boyfriends" (Musical Theater Reeperbahn), "Himmel auf Erden" (Neue Theater), "Grease" (Imperial Theater), "Chicago," "Henry VIII" (Imperial Theater), "Little Shop of Horrors" (St. Pauli Theater), "Fifty-Fifty" and "Flora—The Red Menace" (Schmidt's Theater), "Dreigroschenoper," "Black Rider" and "Alice" (Thalia Theater).

Even the venerable state opera house, the Staatsoper, feeding the financial pinch as public subsidies are cut, is into the musical act, with the ballet director John Neumeier's rollicking rendition of Leonard Bernstein's "On the Town" being put back into this year's program.

Musicals have become a fair-sized business in the city. In 1994, an average of 6,000 people attended musicals in Hamburg each night, or about 2 million altogether. With ticket prices averaging \$65, the musical revenues added up to \$130 million.

Why Hamburg?

Wolfgang Wiens, chief dramatic director at the Thalia Theater, says that part of the answer is that "Hamburg has a certain affinity with London. So it became a matter of time that the musical wave there washed over onto these shores. Also, there's no denying that the Hamburg public likes a night out for entertainment."

Part of the entertainment is venue. Coincidence or not, many of Hamburg's musical theaters are located on or near the red-light Reeperbahn avenue—Operettenhaus, Imperial Theater, Musiktheater Reeperbahn, Schmidt's Theater, St. Pauli Theater—so theater-goers can also do a bit of slumming, if the mood strikes.

At the small 595-seat St. Pauli Theater, which after the current run of "Chicago" will be putting on the musical "Henry VIII" performed by the National Theatre Company of Bath in the spring, to be followed by "Little Shop of Horrors" over the summer, a spokesman, Michael Collien, speaks about the "E" and "U" debate.

"In Germany, the 'E' stands for *ernst* as in 'earnest,' while 'U' is for *Unterhaltung* or 'entertainment,'" he said. "Our theater caters to the audience that wants entertainment."

FOR the moment, those interested in seeing avant-garde musical productions will have to wait to see what Thalia Theater does. After its acclaimed "Black Rider"—combining the efforts of Robert Wilson, Tom Waits and John Borroughs—and then "Alice" (Wilson and Waits)—Thalia is planning a third Wilson musical, "Time Rocker," the book by writer Darryl Pinckney and music by ex-Velvet Undergrounders Lou Reed.

That is scheduled for the spring of 1996. Next autumn, in a co-production, Thalia Theater will be the venue for the Peter Sellers/John Adams musical "I Looked Up at the Ceiling and Saw the Sky," about the Los Angeles earthquake.

Douglas Sutton is an American journalist living in Hamburg.



From left, Romeo (DouDou) Tovoarimino, Justin (Vali) Rakotondraso and Clement (Clemrass) Randrianantoandro.

The Best for Last? Music of Madagascar

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Justin (Vali) Rakotondraso, Romeo (DouDou) Tovoarimino and Clement (Clemrass) Randrianantoandro arrived for an interview. Their manager, producer and general good-deed doer, Sir Ali, took 10 minutes spelling their names.

The musicians from the island of Madagascar were tooting instrument cases. DouDou unpacked a small Madagascan guitar. Clemrass warmed up his kabosy. Vali, whose professional name is taken from it, fingered his valiha. After tuning up, they began to jam. They were in a world of their own. The purpose of the gathering, "public relations," was temporarily ignored. It was like they were saying, we really can't explain our music with a spiel.

Loath to censure such spontaneous tunesmithing, the interviewer held the microphone close to Sir Ali's lips and hoped for the best. An Iranian-American mover and shaker in Paris, Sir Ali is lucid talking about what he knows and he knows a lot. But he instinctively lowered his voice not to disturb music he loves and his words ended up down

behind in the mix. Imagine the following information transmitted in counterpoint with educated island music.

Madagascar's music has only just crossed to the mainland of Africa and is now on its way to the world. It is being said that Africa has saved the best of its music for last. Past success of black African music in the Northern Hemisphere has been based on inventing a hybrid by mixing centuries-old traditions with new technology. Madagascar's music was already hybrid on the island. The first settlers came 3,000 years ago from Indonesia and Southern India. Others arrived from the Gulf, Africa, Portugal, England and France.

DouDou and Clemrass are from the coast, they look African. Vali, who has Asian features, moved to Paris from the central plains in 1982 at the age of 18. (They all speak French.) Fierenana ("up there where all is peaceful"), Vali's home, is known as a musical village. His extended family manufactures and plays valihas and sells them 70 kilometers away in the market in Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar.

Strings made of recuperated bicycle brake wire are stretched over the length of the valiha's cylindrical body and attached to gourds at either end. On the

central plain, valihas are carved from bamboo, but there is not much bamboo in the north and south and so other woods or metals are used. Valiha means "musical instrument."

When he first arrived in Paris, Vali translated his country's music into a fortissimo fusion using synthesizers, trap drums and electric guitars. This approach had already been proven successful by musicians from other African nations, but it had become a cliché and Sir Ali told Vali: "Man, I can't buy this electronic junk."

VALI was the first player to pluck the valiha's strings with his fingernails rather than strum with fingertips. He is an innovator, a master, a communicator. He took Sir Ali's advice. He has combined the sound of nostalgia for home with the megalopolitan experience without using one ampere. The trio mixes rhythms, time signatures, moods and textures; it can resemble 18th-century chamber music, Indian ragas or modal jazz. In the scheme of things, they can be compared to the Dirty Dozen Brass Band's take on New Orleans jazz.

During the past two years, Vali has

opened for Village People, recorded with Kate Bush and played a festival in Estonia and at Woodstock '94, and his latest CD ("The Truth, My Marina") was recently recorded for and distributed by Peter Gabriel's Womad productions. Vali performed for Nelson Mandela in the French Embassy in South Africa. The trio is now on a three-week tour of Australia.

Sir Ali gently nagged Vali to please stop playing his music and start talking about it. Vali put down his valiha for the first time since walking through the door and picked up the microphone. He spoke like a sprung spring, like a well-rehearsed lecturer in a trance: "To begin with, like our people, our music is a very special mixture of Oriental and Occidental influences. It is based on several religions—Buddhist, Christian and animist worship. We are sure that traditional Malagasy music is pertinent everywhere. We want the world to know it. The valiha is an instrument on a par with the kora, the guitar or the piano. Our role is to continue the traditional path. We present original music that comes out of the past but also speaks to the present and the future. Our role is to introduce our identity to the developed world. That is our duty. It is also our pleasure."

LONDON THEATER

A Winner, Hands Down

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Patrick Marber's "Dealer's Choice" is the best first play I can ever recall the National Theatre staging, though there have not been too many. But this one is an outright winner for Marber as author and director, and if we get a better new play from anywhere in the next 11 months we'll have had a vintage year.

Like David Mamet, to whom he owes a certain debt, Marber has realized that it's all in the cards. Somewhere in those poker hands is the key to the players' lives, their careers, their sexuality, their hopes, their marriages and maybe even their deaths.

This is a gripping, hilarious and, ultimately, almost tragic account of what it means to play poker as a way of life. Marber's players are the posh owner of a London restaurant

(Nicholas Day) and the staff with whom he has a regular Sunday night session. Among them is Mugsy, a waiter with a dream of setting up his own restaurant in a disused toilet down the Mile End Road, and a quartet of others whose motives though less immediately glibly are often no less strange or compelling to their dreams.

"Has there been much death in his family?" they ask solicitously of a departed colleague, but in truth the outside world holds no reality. It all has to happen around the table, even the son discovering and then rejecting his father's long-suppressed compulsion to gamble. The energy of Marber's production, set on a slow revolve so that we get to see what each of the players is holding in the game of their lives, and the speed and brilliance of the playing make the rules of the game irrelevant.

"The Live Bed Show" (Garrick) is certainly live, and set entirely in a bed; whether it

qualifies as a show depends on your eagerness to watch a couple of television stars telling, across 90 minutes, the story of their meeting and subsequent marriage in a series of comic monologues that could be defined as stand-up were they not delivered from the aforementioned bed.

The play, though it's not really that either, is one more indication of how the fringe is now invading the center. This one started on the outskirts of an Edinburgh Festival some six years ago, and is now being played by a real-life married couple of alternative comics, Paul Merton and Caroline Quentin, who also turned up in the TV version of another Arthur Smith script, the unfathomably long-running "An Evening with Gary Lineker."

The truth is, I think, that Smith writes plays for people who don't really like plays; he therefore doesn't trouble them with much plot or character development, settling instead for a single static situation in which gags can be delivered more or less at random. The idea of an entire marriage told on a mattress is of course an ancient one. A 45-year-old play called "The Fourposter" became a 30-year-old Broadway musical called "I Do! I Do!" on these lines. But Merton has a weary, endearing, throwaway charm, while his wife does her best to convey that somewhere in here might be the shreds of a storyline.

Into the Young Vic from Theatre Cylind in Wales comes "Full Moon," a hauntingly strange tale of life in a local slate-mining village during World War I. We have the usual narrator-as-child and narrator-as-old-man, and moments of bleak poetry; but the story is not always easy to grasp, and Helena Kaut-Horowitz's gritty cast has yet to achieve the ability to fold the audience into the arms of their tale. You'd be wise to read Caradog Prichard's novel before setting out to The Out.

By Maria Laurino
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—As an army of newly elected Republicans settled into Congress declaring that they've heard the vox populi, they may want to double-check the pulse of the country by watching a few movies.

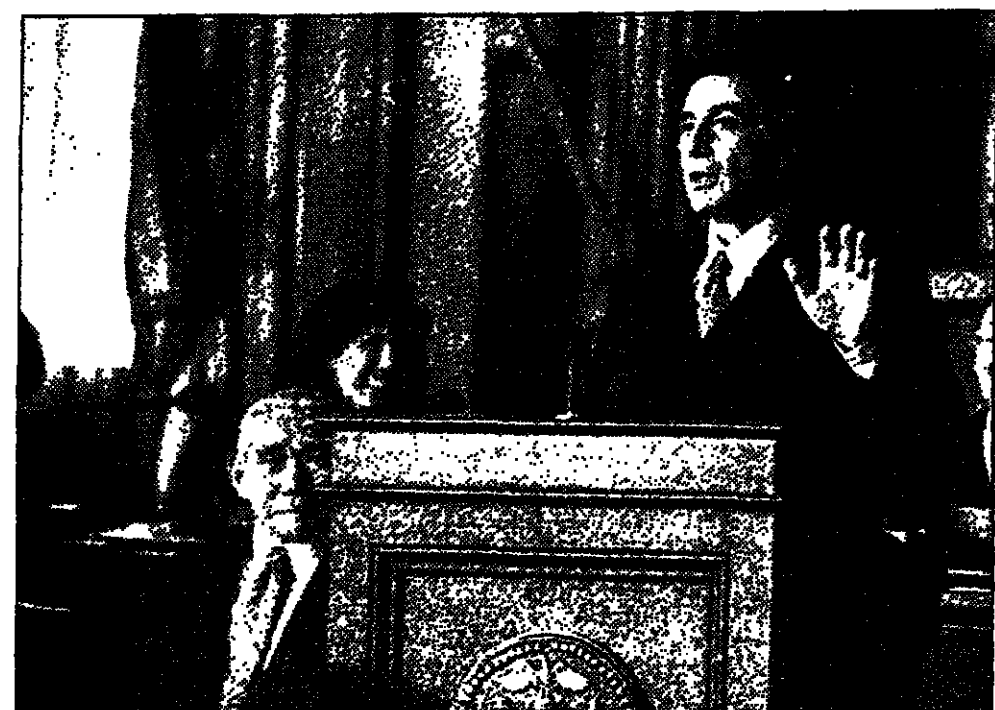
The anger against government that exploded in November only confirmed what film audiences have known: Politicians and bureaucrats are in big trouble, surpassing gangsters as the villains of choice.

More and more Americans seem to share the sentiment of Colonel William Ludlow in the current hit "Legends of the Fall." Silenced by a stroke, Ludlow (played by Anthony Hopkins) manages to dredge from the depths of his soul the energy to yell one vulgar phrase that expresses his irrepressible contempt for his government.

Years before Republicans drew up their Contract With America, Hollywood scripted its own contract, which took weak and corrupt government as its target. From the compromises politicians inevitably made in their pursuit of power in "The Candidate" (1972) and the cynical view of politics in "Nashville" (1975) to Hollywood's tale about Watergate in "All the President's Men" (1976), film has reflected the shifting mood of a country increasingly disillusioned by the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.

The government once capable of winning World War II and ending the Great Depression seemed cruelly replaced by feckless leaders who routinely lied to the people.

Today, as people's faith in politicians—as well as some institutions—plummets, the seed of anti-government fervor reflected in the films of the '70s



Government as villain: Al Pacino plays mayor of New York in "City Hall."

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Today, as people's faith in politicians—as well as some institutions—plummets, the seed of anti-government fervor reflected in the films of the '70s

has grown to an unremitting attack in the '90s. Now anti-government films go well beyond the implications of the earlier era to accusations of gross incompetence, treachery and even murder.

Most recently, in "Bad Company," a former CIA agent lists his job skills as "blackmail, bribery, subversion and the odd kidnapping," reinforcing the movie's theme that there's little distinction between criminals and U.S. intelligence agents.

The news from Washington in the past few decades, of course, has provided reams of

script material. The national security adviser who authorized a secret war against Colombia drug lords in last year's "Clear and Present Danger" may have taken a cue from his real-life counterpart, Admiral John M. Poindexter, who authorized using the proceeds from Iran arms sales to finance the Nicaraguan Contras.

The weak and philandering president in the 1993 film "Dave" falls into a coma after making love to his secretary, bringing to mind gossip about the dalliances of real-life politicians. In "No Way Out" (1997), the witty counsel to the secretary of defense, who explains, "You have no idea what men of power can do," conjures up visions of H. R. Haldeman trying to justify Watergate.

In each of these movies, there's no check on the balance of evil. In "Clear and Present Danger," the national security adviser orders the death of Jack Ryan (Harrison Ford), the deputy director of the CIA, because Ryan gets in his way.

In "Dave" the White House chief of staff hides the comatose president (Kevin Kline) and finds a look-alike (Kline) to serve as the puppet head of his government. The counsel in "No Way Out" defines power

as the ability to shoot staff members in cold blood.

Fred Thompson, who played the head of the CIA in "No Way Out," said he now has second thoughts about Hollywood's portrayal of government. Thompson, a former minority counsel during the Watergate hearings and a Tennessee Republican who handed in his movie scripts to run for political office, was elected to the Senate in November.

"There have been so many movies with such a consistent theme that I'm afraid they're also shaping the views of society," Thompson said. "That's not to say that government shouldn't be fair game along with everything else. But can you think of a movie in the last 10 years that has shown the CIA and the FBI in a positive light?"

ONLY occasionally does a movie offer a ray of hope for the positive power of government. "City of Hope" (1991), written and directed by John Sayles, takes place in a poor New Jersey city where prime real estate is a reward for those who do favors for corrupt officials. The film presents no clear-cut solutions, but a city councilman who believes that government can help people works within an imperfect system to try to get good housing and schools for his community.

"City Hall," a thriller starring Al Pacino that is being filmed in New York, may also offer a somewhat positive message. The screenplay, written by Bo Goldman, was adapted from a story by Kenneth Lipper, a former deputy mayor during the Koch administration who also was a producer of the film. The plot involves a shoot-out in Brooklyn and the subsequent death of a police officer, a drug dealer and a black child. An idealistic mayor (John Cusack) investigates the incident and begins to understand the compromises government officials make each day.

Goldman said the movie suggests that democracy, as intricate and unwieldy as it is, can still work. "But it takes a lot and even the most dedicated people can go wrong finding their way," he said. "The only hope for the process is for young people to step in and take part."

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When the world's rally drivers set out across the unforgiving African desert, many of them choose the Mitsubishi Pajero. Year after year, the Pajero's endurance and performance in the world's most prestigious rally prove them right.



In this year's Granada-Dakar rally, nine of the top 20 finishers — and 5 of the top ten — drove Mitsubishi Pajeros. Pajeros finished 2nd, 3rd and 4th overall.

But the best indicator of the Pajero's mastery of the harsh desert terrain is that — for the 3rd year in a row — a

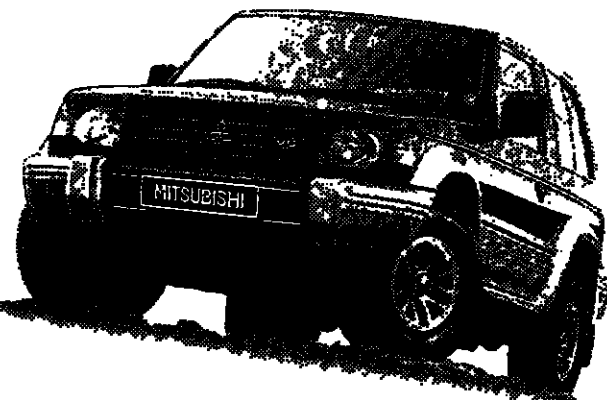
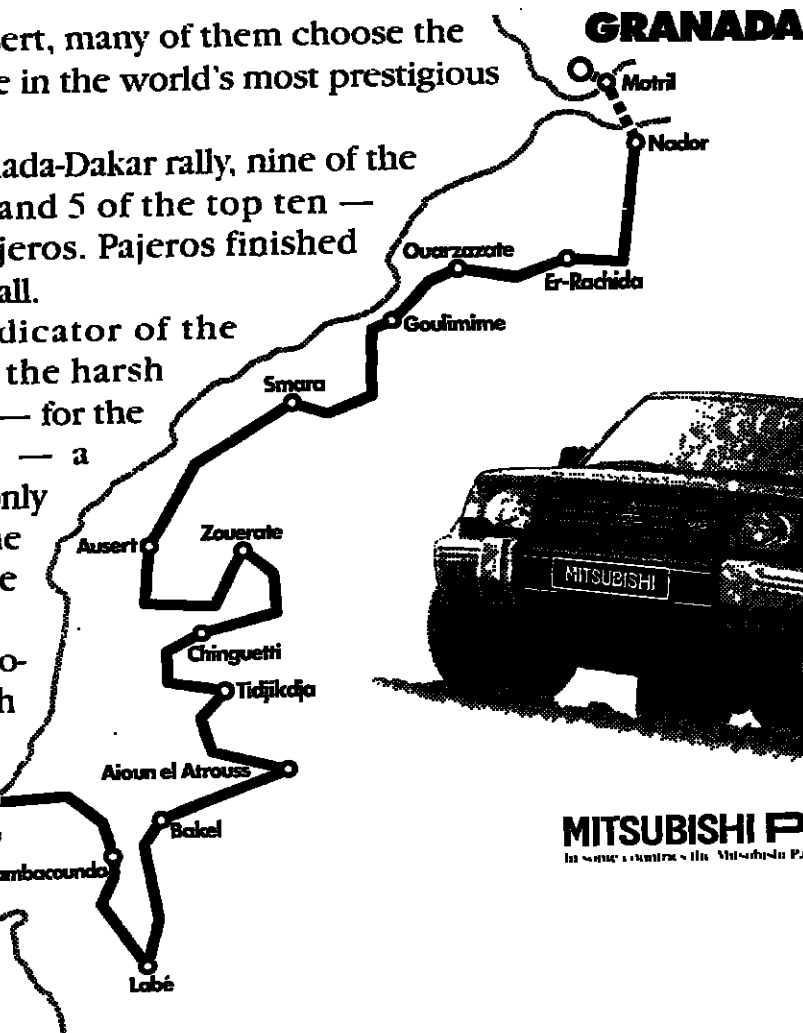
Pajero won the T2 class. The T2 class is for regular production cars with only slight modifications for racing. They're very similar to cars you see on the highway. So T2 class rally results are a good way to judge the performance and durability of cars you might actually drive.

Of course, it's unlikely that you would ever drive any car through a two-week ordeal like Granada-Dakar. Imagine driving 10,109 kilometers through blinding sandstorms, over mountainous dunes, and through long stretches of scorching desert with no maps — and no mechanics.

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In some countries the Mitsubishi Pajero is called the Montero.



CREATING TOGETHER

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	31
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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	35	山东	工人	天津法租界	
李德胜	男	30	河北	工人	天津法租界	
张德胜	男	25	河南	工人	天津法租界	
赵德胜	男	20	山西	工人	天津法租界	
刘德胜	男	15	江苏	工人	天津法租界	
孙德胜	男	10	浙江	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	5	安徽	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	3	江西	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	2	福建	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	1	广东	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	广西	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	云南	工人	天津法租界	
徐德胜	男	0	贵州	工人	天津法租界	
马德胜	男	0	四川	工人	天津法租界	
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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Are Mixed, Though Bonds Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks closed mixed Tuesday, but the bond market rose sharply amid speculation that a modest gain in January retail sales might raise the economy and subside inflation.

The January sales report helped convince some investors

U.S. Stocks

that the Federal Reserve Board would not raise interest rates further this year. Increased rates tend to hurt stocks because investors are lured to fixed-income securities such as bonds. Rising rates also make borrowing more expensive, which deters corporate profit.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished 4.04 points higher at 3,958.25, barely 20 points below its record high set Jan. 31, 1994. But declining issues narrowly outnumbered advancing ones on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the 30-year Treasury bond rose 21/32 to 100 5/32, pulling the yield down to 7.59 percent from 7.67 percent on Monday.

American depositary receipts representing shares in Hanson PLC were the most actively

traded issues on the New York Stock Exchange. The ADRs rose 1/4 to 19 after the U.S. British conglomerate posted a jump in first-quarter profit.

Telephone stocks fell because investors were concerned about rising competition from long-distance providers such as AT&T and MCI Communications to provide local phone service.

Shares in GTE fell 1/4 to 33 1/2. Ameritech dropped 1/4 to 42 1/2, and AT&T fell 1/4 to 51 1/2. Volume on the NYSE was moderate: 300 million shares changed hands, compared with 255 million Monday and 365 million Friday.

Many investors waited for the release Wednesday of the consumer price index. The index, an important inflation indicator, should give investors clues about whether the Fed has raised rates enough to control inflation.

Shares in PepsiCo gained after the company's chief executive, Wayne Calloway, said Pepsi might sell more of its company-owned restaurants to franchisees. Last week, the company said its quarterly restaurant operating profit fell for the first time in 15 years.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Traders See Inflation, So They Sell Dollars

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar weakened against other major currencies, falling more than a penny against the Deutsche mark as traders worried that U.S. inflation would accelerate.

Pressure came from sharp increases in the prices paid and

Foreign Exchange

received components in the Atlanta Federal Reserve's monthly economic survey. That offset mild support from a slightly weaker-than-expected U.S. retail sales report for January.

The dollar's decline came even though U.S. Treasury bonds gained. The two markets have traded in tandem recently, rising when inflation appears tame and falling when strong economic reports indicate inflation is accelerating.

"We have suddenly seen a decoupling between the foreign exchange and bond markets," said Hillel Waxman, currency trading manager at Bank Leumi

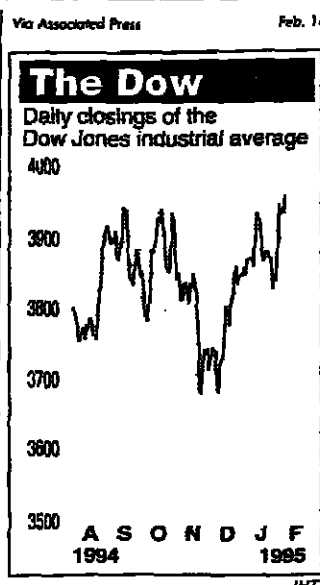
Trust. "The Atlanta Fed's inflation numbers were very high. The dollar fell as the foreign exchange market paid attention to it, but the bond market did not."

The dollar also suffered from continued worries over political and economic turmoil in Mexico, traders said. Mexico's tumult hurs the dollar because of the close ties trade between Mexico and the United States.

The peso fell sharply: the dollar bought 5.845 pesos at the end of trading, compared to 5.695 pesos on Monday.

The pound weakened to \$1.5625 from \$1.5631, burdened by concerns about rising inflation in Britain.

(AFP, Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)



Daily Closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

1994 1995

A S O N D J F

I H T

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Hanson PLC 1,000 19 18 19 1/4

Ameritech 1,000 42 1/2 42 1/2 1/4

AT&T 1,000 51 1/2 51 1/2 1/4

GTE 1,000 33 1/2 33 1/2 1/4

PepsiCo 1,000 19 19 1/4

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AT&T 1,000 51 1/2 51 1/2 1/4

GTE 1,000 33 1/2 33 1/2 1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close Chg.

Indus. 1,348.48 1,349.00 1,348.00 +0.52

Transp. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

Com. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 1,348.48 1,349.00 1,348.00 +0.52

Transp. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

Com. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 2,925.25 2,926.00 2,924.00 +2.00

Indus. 1,348.48 1,349.00 1,348.00 +0.52

Transp. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

Com. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 2,925.25 2,926.00 2,924.00 +2.00

Indus. 1,348.48 1,349.00 1,348.00 +0.52

Transp. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

Com. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

AMEX Stock Index

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 2,925.25 2,926.00 2,924.00 +2.00

Indus. 1,348.48 1,349.00 1,348.00 +0.52

Transp. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

Com. 1,347.89 1,348.00 1,347.00 +0.89

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Close Chg.

30 Bonds 95.58 +0.11

10 Yr. 95.58 +0.11

Indus. 95.58 +0.11

NYSE Diary

Close Prev.

Advanced 224 224

Declined 224 224

Unchanged 224 224

New High 224 224

New Low 224 224

AMEX Diary

Close Prev.

Advanced 224 224

Declined 224 224

Unchanged 224 224

New High 224 224

New Low 224 224

NASDAQ Diary

Not available at press time

Spot Commodities

Commodity Today Prev.

Aluminum 1.50 1.50

Copper 1.50 1.50

Gold 1.50 1.50

Silver 1.50 1.50

Wheat 1.50 1.50

Corn 1.50 1.50

Soybeans 1.50 1.50

Cotton 1.50 1.50

Sugar 1.50 1.50

Coffee 1.50 1.50

Tea 1.50 1.50

Rubber 1.50 1.50

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Hong Kong Firms To Try Discounting Apartment Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

HONG KONG — Two of Hong Kong's major property developers, New World Development Co. and Hang Lung Development Co., said Tuesday they would test the colony's sagging real-estate market this week by offering apartments at discount prices.

New World said it would offer 90 low-rise apartments at its Crestmont Villa development in Discovery Bay for an average price of 4,590 Hong Kong dollars (\$594) a square foot, about 12 percent below the current

secondary-market price for apartments in the same building. That price is equivalent to about 49,400 dollars a square meter.

New World said it didn't expect to sell all the apartments despite the discount.

Hang Lung said it would offer 90 apartments at its Kornville development in Quarry Bay on Hong Kong Island for an average price of 4,640 dollars a square foot, about 7 percent below the secondary-market price.

Ricky Kwan, a real-estate analyst at Schroders Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd., said demand was expected to be high. "In Quarry Bay, there have been no new units built in the past two years," he said.

Real-estate prices are a key measure of the colony's economic health, since about 70 percent of Hong Kong companies derive at least a portion of their earnings from property.

According to some estimates, residential property in Hong Kong has lost more than 30 percent of its value since the market's peak about 11 months ago. Analysts, moreover, have predicted that prices will fall a further 10 percent this year amid increasing interest rates and restrictive mortgage lending by Hong Kong banks.

Prices of the New World apartments at Crestmont Villa have fallen 20 percent from the market's peak, and those at Kornville have fallen more than 30 percent, Mr. Kwan said.

Meanwhile, Standard Chartered Bank on Tuesday urged the Hong Kong government to review measures aimed at curbing property speculation, saying the measures worked against the government's goal of increasing the long-term housing supply.

In particular, the bank urged the government to reconsider rules that prohibit developers from selling a property until nine months before its completion date, calling them "anti-speculation measures" introduced in June 1994 to tackle "exceptional market circumstances."

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

TVB Shares Fall as Analysts Cut Ratings

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Television Broadcasts Ltd. shares fell nearly 7 percent Tuesday after several analysts cut their recommendations on the stock.

The shares ended at 29.80 Hong Kong dollars (\$3.85), down 2.20.

The decline came a day after Pearson PLC announced plans to buy a 10 percent stake in the broadcasting concern.

While an alliance with London-based Pearson would help Television Broadcasts expand, analysts said, the company's shares had climbed more quickly over the past month than its earnings outlook would justify.

Several analysts downgraded the stock to a "hold" from a "buy."

"The rally is overdone," said Donald Keyser, an analyst at Baring Securities Ltd. The stock has climbed 25 percent since Jan. 16. Many investors sold property and bank stocks to buy it as a way of insulating themselves against the impact of rising interest rates, Mr. Keyser said.

Film Firms' New Focus

United Artists Plans a Venture in India

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A joint venture between United Artists Theatre Circuit Inc. and India's Modi Group plans to build as many as 23 cinema complexes across India within five years, an executive of the Indian consumer goods and entertainment conglomerate said Tuesday.

The project, which could see the two companies invest \$280 million, comes as India's fragmented domestic film distribution industry and underdeveloped theater business are attracting keen interest from foreign and domestic investors.

"This industry is going to heat up in coming months, but we believe there is enormous demand and plenty of room for competition," said Lalit Modi, managing director of Modi Enterprises, the entertainment division of the family-controlled industrial conglomerate.

While the Indian movie industry churns out as many as 900 feature films a year, foreigners have until now shied away from a market where complex state-by-state tax and regulatory regimes have thwarted the rise of national theatrical and distribution chains.

Two other theater companies, Warner Brothers Inc. of the United States and Village Roadshow Ltd. of Australia, are believed to be close to announcing plans to enter the market with Indian partners, industry sources said.

"Anything that helps increase the standards of theaters in India is welcome," a distributor of foreign-made films in Bombay said. "It will help our releases tremendously."

The United Artists-Modi venture will target 23 cities in India with populations larger than 1 million for the establishment of so-called multiplex cinemas with seating capacity of 3,000 and as many as 12 separate screens.

Each complex also will include the latest in interactive games and food concessions aimed at families and young people.

The joint venture will seek to have entertainment taxes waived in individual states that protect non-Hindi language film industries. The companies will ask city governments to solicit state governments for the tax relief.

Hindi is the dominant language in India among 15 official languages.

The joint venture will try to build the complexes in downtown areas.

In Western countries, particularly in the United States where the bulk of United Artists' 220 screens are located, multiplexes are in or near shopping malls.

But in India, despite the increased middle-class spending power that is drawing foreign consumer goods firms to set up shop in the country for the first time, shopping malls have yet to appear.

"We will go for malls when they come, but for now we will go for prominent sites in each city," said Mr. Modi, whose company already has a marketing, dubbing and film distribution joint venture with Walt Disney Studios.

Packer Has 16% Stake In Fairfax

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SYDNEY — The financier Kerry Packer confirmed Tuesday that he had raised his stake in the media group John Fairfax Holdings Ltd. to 16.4 percent from 14.8 percent.

The announcement, which followed speculation that Mr. Packer had been the buyer of large blocks of Fairfax stock Friday and Monday, laid the groundwork for a legal challenge to the government's limits on cross-media share holdings.

Under those rules, Mr. Packer should not own more than 15 percent of Fairfax, because he controls the television group Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd., which runs the television concern Nine Network Australia Ltd.

Michael Lee, Australia's communications minister, said the government did not favor changing its ownership rules.


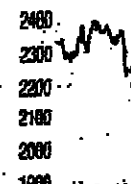

"The law of the land is the law of the land," he said. "If you exceed 15 percent, you are deemed to be in control unless you can prove otherwise."

Some analysts said Mr. Packer could increase his Fairfax stake and still argue he had no control over the company if his holding remained smaller than that of Conrad Black, the Canadian chairman of Telegraph PLC, the London-based newspaper concern. Mr. Black owns 25 percent of Fairfax.

"I cannot see what would stop him as long as he can demonstrate he is not in control, and that should be pretty easy," said David Kelly, a media analyst at the brokerage McIntosh & Co. in Melbourne, referring to Mr. Packer.

(Bloomberg, AFX, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
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S O N D J F 1994 1995		S O N D J F 1994 1995		S O N D J F 1994 1995	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,882.67	7,974.82	-1.41	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,089.07	2,093.12	-0.19	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,834.80	1,846.30	-0.62	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,138.47	18,313.86	-0.96	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	972.99	980.42	-0.76	
Bangkok	SET	Closed	1,283.97		
Seoul	Composite Stock	941.49	957.10	-1.63	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,504.59	6,498.21	+0.10	
Manila	PSE	2,666.51	2,641.79	+0.71	
Jakarta	Stock Index	454.10	455.70	-0.35	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,967.46	1,968.07	-0.03	
Bombay	National Index	1,699.45	1,697.22	+0.13	

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd.'s pretax profit rose to 680.8 million Australian dollars (\$508 million) in the last half of 1994 from 486.4 million in the year-earlier period on a lower provision for bad debts and increased home mortgage lending.
- Alcan Australia Ltd. earned a net 31.49 million Australian dollars in 1994, up sharply from 772,000 dollars the previous year, amid a 13 percent increase in sales.
- McIntosh Securities Ltd., the only publicly traded brokerage in Australia, said profit plunged to 48,000 Australian dollars in the last half of 1994 from 21.7 million dollars in the year-earlier period as commission income declined.
- Japan's Economic Planning Agency said private-sector machinery orders rose 8.7 percent in December from a year earlier and rose 2.7 percent in 1994 as a whole.
- Hualon Corp., one of the largest textile companies in Taiwan, had provisional pretax profit last year of 1.3 billion Taiwan dollars (\$68 million), reversing a loss of 384 million dollars in 1993, amid higher income from investments.
- Toyota Motor Corp.'s labor union will seek a monthly wage increase of 12,000 yen (\$120) in this spring's annual pay talks.
- Japanese private-sector corporate bankruptcy liabilities fell 29 percent in January from a year earlier. AFX, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg

Pacemaker Problem Hits Dunlop

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — Pacific Dunlop Ltd. said Tuesday its first-half profit fell 24 percent, largely because of a previously announced charge related to problems with the company's heart pacemaker.

The company, whose products also include food, tires and golf balls, said profit for the six months ended Dec. 31 fell to 114 million Australian dollars (\$84 million) from 150 million dollars a year earlier. Sales rose 6 percent, to 3.73 billion dollars.

The company took a 40 million dollar charge to cover estimated costs related to problems in pacemakers made by its Telectronics subsidiary, based in Denver. Two deaths resulted, three of the company's pacemaker-related products were recalled, and the company faces a possible class-action lawsuit in the United States.

"It will be another month or two before we gauge what the

worldwide impact is," Philip Brass, the company's managing director, said.

Pacific Dunlop shares closed at a seven-year low, falling 2 cents to 3.01 dollars.

Excluding exceptional charges, which totaled 45 million dollars, the company said profit rose 1 percent to 151.3 million.

Burns Philp Net Rises

Burns Philp & Co., an Australian food-ingredients maker and marketer, said first-half net profit rose less than 1 percent, reflecting reduced income after the sale of its chain of hardware stores.

Profit in the six months ended Dec. 31 rose to 76.7 Australian dollars million from 76.3 million dollars a year earlier.

Revenue in the half fell 32 percent, to 1 billion dollars. Sales from continuing operations, however, rose 13 percent; profit from continuing opera-

tions rose 17 percent, to 112.4 million dollars.

The results were in line with expectations.

The company reported an exceptional gain of 111.3 million dollars on the sale of its hardware and nonfood business. That was largely offset by charges, including a write-down on an Italian antibiotics business being put up for sale.

(Bloomberg, AFX, AFP)

Strong Revenue Lifts San Miguel's Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

MANILA — San Miguel Corp. said Tuesday its net income nearly tripled last year after a nearly 13 percent increase in sales and a one-time gain from the sale of a brewery site in Hong Kong.

The brewing, beverage and food conglomerate earned 11.86 billion pesos (\$478 million) in 1994, up from 4.03 billion pesos in 1993. The bottom line was aided by a gain of 6.32

billion pesos from the sale in Hong Kong and a gain of 655 million pesos from a revaluation of its fixed assets in line with international accounting practices.

The company said sales rose to 68.4 billion pesos from 60.8 billion pesos in 1993. San Miguel's best-selling products are beer, soft drinks, meat products and poultry.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Hong Kong Tourism Rises

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Tourists spent a record 64.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$8 billion) in the territory last year, making them the colony's second-largest source of foreign exchange, the Hong Kong Tourism Association said Tuesday.

Tourism income rose 7.1 percent from 1993 as 9.3 million tourists visited Hong Kong.

FOURTEENTH EDITION FULLY UPDATED FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1994

Herald Tribune

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Published by the International Herald Tribune, in coordination with the Paris Stock Exchange, the 1994 edition includes detailed profiles of all the companies in the new SBF 120 Index.

Launched in December 1993, the SBF 120 is made up of the CAC 40 plus 80 other major firms. Its stocks gained 32.8% last year, making these the companies to watch in the coming years.

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ADP	COFIDIS	LEGIS INDUSTRIES	SEI
ALCANTARA	COFIDIS	LEGIS INDUSTRIES	SEI
ALCANTARA	COFIDIS	LEGIS INDUSTRIES	SEI
ALCANTARA	COFIDIS	LEGIS INDUSTRIES	SEI
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OCTOBER 1995

16 MONDAY

17 TUESDAY

The New France:
Implications for Global Business
— The Senate, Paris —

MARK YOUR DIARY!

The International Herald Tribune and Institut Français des Relations Internationales are convening a major new conference on the theme, "The New France: Implications for Global Business." This prestigious event will assess the new developments in France following the presidential elections. Key members of the new government will be featured in addition to business, financial and government leaders from around the world.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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International Herald Tribune
61 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LH, UK
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Feb. 14, 1995

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LEGAL NOTICE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Plaintiff,

CRIMINAL NUMBER
91-0655 (JHG)

vs.
BCCI HOLDINGS (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.,
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL S.A.,
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL (OVERSEAS) LIMITED,
INTERNATIONAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY (OVERSEAS) LIMITED.
Defendants

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on December 21, 1994, in the above-captioned case, the Honorable Joyce Hens Green, United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, entered a preliminary Order of Forfeiture condemning and forfeiting the following properties to the United States of America:

Fourth Supplemental List of Forfeited Property

Description	Approximate Value
Excess funds from liquidation of New York agency of BCCI S.A.	\$ 77,000,000.00
Excess funds from liquidation of California agency of BCCI S.A. not included in Third Supplemental List of Forfeited Property	\$ 3,647,571.00
Funds at Chase Manhattan Bank representing interest owed to BCCI S.A. on bonds issued by the Republic of Venezuela; Account No. C20135 B	\$ 5,086.56
Accounts of BCCI S.A. Dubai at Bank of New York, transferred to Court Registry Investment System	\$ 3,600.00
Accounts of BCCI (Overseas) Bombay at New York agency of BCCI S.A.; Account Nos. 2044100105 and 2044100207 (transferred to Court Registry Investment System)	\$ 45,163.04
Carlson Farm, Sherman, Connecticut	\$ 2,000,000.00
Assets of BCCI Nigeria at American Express Bank, Account No. 352977 ("BCCI (OVERSEAS) Nairobi")	\$ 82,156.99
Bankruptcy distributions to BCCI:	
American Mills (transferred to Court Registry Investment System)	\$ 7,000.00
Domino Investment, Ltd.	\$ 23,673.14
Fastrax, Inc.	\$ 197,500.00
Remittance of funds paid in contempt proceeding in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, including interest (held by Nussbaum & Wald)	\$ 165,233.00
61.156 percent of the amount distributable to CCAH shareholders as a consequence of the liquidation or other disposition of their indirect interest in First American Corporation	\$ 287,000,000.00
Willow Hollow, Houston, Texas	\$ 850,000.00
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Ass'n Acct. No. 6599-09995 BCCI Overseas - Bombay Acct. No. 6597-09996 BCCI Overseas - Sri Lanka	\$ 4,545.47 \$ 10,430.00

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED that the United States intends to dispose of each of the forfeited properties in such manner as the Attorney General of the United States may direct, consistent with the plea agreement entered into by the defendants and the United States on December 19, 1991. Any persons or entities having or claiming a legal right, title or interest in any of the aforementioned properties must, WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS of the final publication of this notice or actual receipt thereof, whichever is earlier, petition the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for a hearing to adjudicate the validity of his/her alleged interest in the property pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1963 (1). If a hearing is requested, it shall be held before the Court alone, without a jury. Claimants will bear the burden of proof in all such cases. Petitions that fail to allege an interest sufficient to maintain a claim under § 1963 (1) shall be subject to dismissal without a hearing.

The petition shall be signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury and shall identify the particular property or properties in which the petitioner claims a legal right, title or interest; the nature and extent of the such right, title or interest in each property; the time and circumstance of the petitioner's acquisition of the right, title and interest in each property; and any additional facts and documents supporting the petitioner's claim and the relief sought.

A hearing on the petition shall, to the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of justice, be held within thirty (30) days of the filing of the petition. The Court may consolidate the hearing on the petition with a hearing on any other petition filed by a person other than any of the defendants named above. The petitioner may testify and present evidence and witnesses on his own behalf and cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing.

Your petition must be filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Criminal No. 91-0655 (JHG) at the following address:

3rd and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Furthermore, you must serve the United States Department of Justice with your petition at the following address:

Asset Forfeiture Office
P.O. Box 27322, Central Station
Washington, D.C. 20038
Attn: Michele L. Crawford, Esq.

And you should mail a copy of the petition to counsel for the court-appointed fiduciaries as follows:

Michael Nussbaum, Esq.
Nussbaum & Wald
Suite 200
One Thomas Circle
Washington, D.C. 20005

IF YOU FAIL TO FILE A PETITION TO ASSERT YOUR RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST IN THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED PROPERTY, WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS OF THIS NOTICE, YOUR RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THIS PROPERTY SHALL BE LOST AND FORFEITED TO THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES THEN SHALL HAVE CLEAR TITLE TO THE PROPERTY HEREIN DESCRIBED AND MAY WARRANT GOOD TITLE TO ANY SUBSEQUENT PURCHASER OR TRANSFEREE.

WORKS WORKS WORKS WORKS WORKS WORKS
WORKS WORKS WORKS WORKS WORKS WORKS
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR BIDS
FOR THE HYDROELECTRIC CONCESSION OF UPSTREAM RIO TUNUYAN LOS BLANCOS



1) The government of the province of Mendoza calls private investors for the concession to manage the waters of the Tunuyan River, upstream of the Valle del Uco Dam, for the use of hydroelectric generation without interfering with irrigation installations.

2) Interested parties may obtain additional information, inspect or purchase the Bid Document at the Ministry of Public Works and Services of the province of Mendoza, At Peltier Av. with number 7 floor, Government House, (8500) City of Mendoza. Telephone number: 061-492642/492645/492621. Fax: 061-292119 (MOSP) and 061-240385 (Government of the Province of Mendoza, Presidential network).

The Bid Document may also be inspected at the House of Mendoza at Av. Calles 445, Federal Capital, Argentine Republic telephone number: 49-8296 and 40-7301.

3) Cost of the Bid Document: \$1,000 (One thousand pesos)

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE
NOTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID N° 006
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY EXECUTIVE AGENCY FOR THE PROVINCE
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC
PROGRAM OF FINANCIAL STABILITY
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ARGENTINE PROVINCES
PROJECT TO BE EXECUTED:
A NEW HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF SANTA FE
BID OPENING: March 31st 1995 at 10:30 hrs. in:
Salón Blanco de la Casa de Gobierno. Primer piso
Calle 3 de febrero 2651 Santa Fe, República Argentina.
1. The Government of Argentina has solicited to the World Bank a loan of US\$ 200,000,000, destined to the second phase of the financial stability and economic development of the Argentine Provinces by accord with the Santa Fe Province and agreements under the umbrella of the national government, with-in the frame of the above mentioned program, intends to utilize part of these funds to finance the execution of the project for this bid.
2. The Province hereby invites qualified companies to present sealed offers for a contract involving civil construction premises consisting of standard specialities and critical monovalents of appr. 12,730 sq.m. of surface.
3. Interested qualified parties can obtain additional information, examine or acquire the bid papers as of February 13th, 1995 in the offices of: Unidad ejecutiva provincial Av. Presidente Illia 1151, 8th floor telephone 54-42-500436, Santa Fe. For consultations only, also at the Santa Fe Province delegation in Buenos Aires, Montevideo street N° 371/373 2nd floor, Buenos Aires Zip Code 1019 or via telephone 541-3754570 to 73.
4. Time frame for termination: 24 months.
5. Cost of the bid documents: US\$ 500.-
6. The bids have to be accompanied by a guaranty of US\$ 120,000.- and delivered at: Entry desk of the MOSP y V. the Government House, 1st floor, 3 de Febrero 2651 (C.P. 3000) Santa Fe, República Argentina.
No later than 10:00 hrs. of March 31st 1995 set for the bid opening.

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Month Low Stock	Days	Month Low Stock/Churn

項目	1990年	1991年	1992年	1993年	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年	2005年	2006年	2007年	2008年	2009年	2010年	2011年	2012年	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	2020年	2021年	2022年	2023年	2024年	2025年	2026年	2027年	2028年	2029年	2030年	2031年	2032年	2033年	2034年	2035年	2036年	2037年	2038年	2039年	2040年	2041年	2042年	2043年	2044年	2045年	2046年	2047年	2048年	2049年	2050年	2051年	2052年	2053年	2054年	2055年	2056年	2057年	2058年	2059年	2060年	2061年	2062年	2063年	2064年	2065年	2066年	2067年	2068年	2069年	2070年	2071年	2072年	2073年	2074年	2075年	2076年	2077年	2078年	2079年	2080年	2081年	2082年	2083年	2084年	2085年	2086年	2087年	2088年	2089年	2090年	2091年	2092年	2093年	2094年	2095年	2096年	2097年	2098年	2099年	2100年	2101年	2102年	2103年	2104年	2105年	2106年	2107年	2108年	2109年	2110年	2111年	2112年	2113年	2114年	2115年	2116年	2117年	2118年	2119年	2120年	2121年	2122年	2123年	2124年	2125年	2126年	2127年	2128年	2129年	2130年	2131年	2132年	2133年	2134年	2135年	2136年	2137年	2138年	2139年	2140年	2141年	2142年	2143年	2144年	2145年	2146年	2147年	2148年	2149年	2150年	2151年	2152年	2153年	2154年	2155年	2156年	2157年	2158年	2159年	2160年	2161年	2162年	2163年	2164年	2165年	2166年	2167年	2168年	2169年	2170年	2171年	2172年	2173年	2174年	2175年	2176年	2177年	2178年	2179年	2180年	2181年	2182年	2183年	2184年	2185年	2186年	2187年	2188年	2189年	2190年	2191年	2192年	2193年	2194年	2195年	2196年	2197年	2198年	2199年	2200年	2201年	2202年	2203年	2204年	2205年	2206年	2207年	2208年	2209年	2210年	2211年	2212年	2213年	2214年	2215年	2216年	2217年	2218年	2219年	2220年	2221年	2222年	2223年	2224年	2225年	2226年	2227年	2228年	2229年	2230年	2231年	2232年	2233年	2234年	2235年	2236年	2237年	2238年	2239年	2240年	2241年	2242年	2243年	2244年	2245年	2246年	2247年	2248年	2249年	2250年	2251年	2252年	2253年	2254年	2255年	2256年	2257年	2258年	2259年	2260年	2261年	2262年	2263年	2264年	2265年	2266年	2267年	2268年	2269年	2270年	2271年	2272年	2273年	2274年	2275年	2276年	2277年	2278年	2279年	2280年	2281年	2282年	2283年	2284年	2285年	2286年	2287年	2288年	2289年	2290年	2291年	2292年	2293年	2294年	2295年	2296年	2297年	2298年	2299年	2300年	2301年	2302年	2303年	2304年	2305年	2306年	2307年	2308年	2309年	2310年	2311年	2312年	2313年	2314年	2315年	2316年	2317年	2318年	2319年	2320年	2321年	2322年	2323年	2324年	2325年	2326年	2327年	2328年	2329年	2330年	2331年	2332年	2333年	2334年	2335年	2336年	2337年	2338年	2339年	2340年	2341年	2342年	2343年	2344年	2345年	2346年	2347年	2348年	2349年	2350年	2351年	2352年	2353年	2354年	2355年	2356年	2357年	2358年	2359年	2360年	2361年	2362年	2363年	2364年	2365年	2366年	2367年	2368年	2369年	2370年	2371年	2372年	2373年	2374年	2375年	2376年	2377年	2378年	2379年	2380年	2381年	2382年	2383年	2384年	2385年	2386年	2387年	2388年	2389年	2390年	2391年	2392年	2393年	2394年	2395年	2396年	2397年	2398年	2399年	2400年	2401年	2402年	2403年	2404年	2405年	2406年	2407年	2408年	2409年	2410年	2411年	2412年	2413年	2414年	2415年	2416年	2417年	2418年	2419年	2420年	2421年	2422年	2423年	2424年	2425年	2426年	2427年	2428年	2429年	2430年	2431年	2432年	2433年	2434年	2435年	2436年	2437年	2438年	2439年	2440年	2441年	2442年	2443年	2444年	2445年	2446年	2447年	2448年	2449年	2450年	2451年	2452年	2453年	2454年	2455年	2456年	2457年	2458年	2459年	2460年	2461年	2462年	2463年	2464年	2465年	2466年	2467年	2468年	2469年	2470年	2471年	2472年	2473年	2474年	2475年	2476年	2477年	2478年	2479年	2480年	2481年	2482年	2483年	2484年	2485年	2486年	2487年	2488年	2489年	2490年	2491年	2492年	2493年	2494年	2495年	2496年	2497年	2498年	2499年	2500年	2501年	2502年	2503年	2504年	2505年	2506年	2507年	2508年	2509年	2510年	2511年	2512年	2513年	2514年	2515年	2516年	2517年	2518年	2519年	2520年	2521年	2522年	2523年	2524年	2525年	2526年	2527年	2528年	2529年	2530年	2531年	2532年	2533年	2534年	2535年	2536年	2537年	2538年	2539年	2540年	2541年	2542年	2543年	2544年	2545年	2546年	2547年	2548年	2549年	2550年	2551年	2552年	2553年	2554年	2555年	2556年	2557年	2558年	2559年	2560年	2561年	2562年	2563年	2564年	2565年	2566年	2567年	2568年	2569年	2570年	2571年	2572年	2573年	2574年	2575年	2576年	2577年	2578年	2579年	2580年	2581年	2582年	2583年	2584年	2585年	2586年	2587年	2588年	2589年	2590年	2591年	2592年	2593年	2594年	2595年	2596年	2597年	2598年	2599年	2600年	2601年	2602年	2603年	2604年	2605年	2606年	2607年	2608年	2609年	2610年	2611年	2612年	2613年	2614年	2615年	2616年	2617年	2618年	2619年	2620年	2621年	2622年	2623年	2624年	2625年	2626年	2627年	2628年	2629年	2630年	2631年	2632年	2633年	2634年	2635年	2636年	2637年	2638年	2639年	2640年	2641年	2642年	2643年	2644年	2645年	2646年	2647年	2648年	2649年	2650年	2651年	2652年	2653年	2654年	2655年	2656年	2657年	2658年	2659年	2660年	2661年	2662年	2663年	2664年	2665年	2666年	2667年	2668年	2669年	2670年	2671年	2672年	2673年	2674年	2675年	2676年	2677年	2678年	2679年	2680年	2681年	2682年	2683年	2684年	2685年	2686年	2687年	2688年	2689年	2690年	2691年	2692年	2693年	2694年	2695年	2696年	2697年	2698年	2699年	2700年	2701年	2702年	2703年	2704年	2705年	2706年	2707年	2708年	2709年	2710年	2711年	2712年	2713年	2714年	2715年	2716年	2717年	2718年	2719年	2720年	2721年	2722年	2723年	2724年	2725年	2726年	2727年	2728年	2729年	2730年	2731年	2732年	2733年	2734年	2735年	2736年	2737年	2738年	2739年	2740年	2741年	2742年	2743年	2744年	2745年	2746年	2747年	2748年	2749年	2750年	2751年	2752年	2753年	2754年	2755年	2756年	2757年	2758年	2759年	2760年	2761年	2762年	2763年	2764年	2765年	2766年	2767年	2768年	2769年	2770年	2771年	2772年	2773年	2774年	2775年	2776年	2777年	2778年	2779年	2780年	2781年	2782年	2783年	2784年	2785年	2786年	2787年	2788年	2789年	2790年	2791年	2792年	2793年	2794年	2795年	2796年	2797年	2798年	2799年	2800年	2801年	2802年	2803年	2804年	2805年	2806年	2807年	2808年	2809年	2810年	2811年	2812年	2813年	2814年	2815年	2816年	2817年	2818年	2819年	2820年	2821年	2822年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12 Month	Div	Yld	PE	5s	High	Low	Market	Chg
High Low Stock				100%				

Legend	One
1	3%
2	4%
3	5%
4	6%
5	7%
6	8%
7	9%
8	10%
9	11%
10	12%
11	13%
12	14%
13	15%
14	16%
15	17%
16	18%
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162	164%
163	165%
164	166%
165	167%
166	168%
167	169%
168	170%
169	171%
170	172%
171	173%

[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل²

THE WORLD'S EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

CREMONA CRAFTS A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR STEEL-MAKING

Through innovation and the integration of its individual processes, Cremona's Arvedi group has made steel-making lean, green and profitable.

In terms of output, the Acciaieria I.S.P. di Cremona's new facility does much more than any other comparable steel-manufacturing plant in the world. Owned by the Arvedi group, the facility produces hot-rolled, flat-strip steel coils of "a thickness and product quality never before achieved in a single-unit setup," according to a report made at a recent conference in the United States. By achieving these characteristics, previously the exclusive province of combined hot- and cold-rolling processes, the plant's L.S.P. (in-line strip production) technology "has basically created whole new categories of steel products," according to Handelsblatt, the German business daily.

Big cuts in hours, energy and costs That achievement is part of the reason for the plant's success. Since early 1992, when the new \$300 million facility was put into commercial operation, executives and officials from 203 com-

panies and agencies located in the United States, Japan, Brazil and 34 other countries have already made the often long trek to Cremona, Italy.

Part of the attraction is what the plant does not do. The Cremona facility does not need more than a small fraction of the amounts of energy, production space, and man- and throughput hours required by conventional plants to produce and process a ton of steel. And, the Cremona facility does not pollute. Its emission levels are world-bests in its sector.

The major reductions in emissions are by-products of the revolutionary increases achieved by Cremona in plant efficiency and flexibility. These developments bid fair to revitalize the entire steel-manufacturing sector, enhancing its standing on world markets and improving its overall image.

This prospect has sent groups ranging from Yieh United (Taiwan), Sicartsa (Mexico), LTV (the United States) and Mitsubishi (Japan) on flights heading to Milan. From there, they have made the hour-and-a-half drive southeast to Cremona and the exciting preview of the world's steel-making future supplied by its I.S.P. plant.

Recovering from recession The world's steel-making present is by no means as thrilling as its prospects. Many of the sector's manufacturers in Western Europe and North America have managed to contend with high operating costs and surging competition from Asia and Latin America only by drastically slashing staff size and production output — and by receiving large-scale support from the public sector.

Buoyed by these measures and the world's recovery from recession, Western steel-makers recently have been

recording rising turnovers and profitability. Their underlying, long-term problem, however, persists: Economic and political constraints lock them into employing their billion-dollar "legacy facilities." Due to their structural inefficiencies, these mammoth and unwieldy plants generally have very high break-even points, achieving profitability only at annual production runs of millions of tons of steel. Even more importantly, their size makes it prohibitively costly and complicated to re-engineer or re-outfit them.

Exceptional "mini-mills" Since the early 1960s, there has been an exception to this situation: the "mini-mills." They manufacture between 100,000 and 1 million tons of steel a year. Their smallness has allowed the mini-mills to react quickly and to adapt to changes in market conditions and to customers' particular needs, as well as to continually upgrade their production

technologies and extend their product ranges. Mini-mills now account for 30 percent of the world's production of steel — and the figure is rising.

Clusters of these mills have arisen in Western Germany, the United States and, particularly, Northern Italy. Nearly all of them are operated by relatively small, innovation-minded corporations, many of them newcomers to major-league steel-making.

One of them is Italy's Arvedi group, whose story is not unusual for its sector. In 1832, the Arvedis, originally from Italy's far north, set up a copper-refining and processing facility in the Cremona region. Over the next 130 years, the family prospered, entering into such related fields as iron-working and machine-building, with the latter used in the production of cheese and other locally produced items.

From steel to Stradivari Steel-making is relatively new to Cremona, but consummate craftsmanship definitely is not. In the early 1540s, Andrea Amati began producing exquisite violins, violas and cellos in the town, founding a 200-year-long dynasty of instrument-makers. His grandson Nicola, considered to be the most accomplished of the family, had two even more talented apprentices: the peerless Antonio Stradivari and Giuseppe Giovanni Guarneri, who founded dynasties of their own. Thanks to generous corporate patronage, the town's tradition of instrument- and music-making continues to flourish today.

In 1963, now under the stewardship of Giovanni Arvedi, the scion of the family's fifth generation of entrepreneurs, the fledgling Arvedi group made a full-scale plunge into the steel-making business, founding subsidiaries that

manufactured welded tubes and traded in steel products.

"Despite all the months of exacting and painstaking calculation that went into it, the move remained a gamble for us," says Giovanni Arvedi, 57, who has served as the group's chief executive officer since 1961. "Steel-making is innately a large-stakes game, and Arvedi was and is a relatively small group."

The gamble paid off handsomely. Today, the group's 10 "core" companies manufacture and market more than 1.1 million tons of steel a year, employ some 1,800 people and turn over 1,500 billion lire (\$931 million) in the process. Some 50 percent of its output is exported. All told, the group's Finarvedi holding company holds stakes in 29 companies active in publishing, real estate and various industrial activities in addition to steel.

The struggle for independence

All through its years of growth, the Arvedi group had to contend with a persistent problem: Because it had no casting and rolling facilities, it was forced to buy raw cast coils from outside suppliers. The latter displayed a dismaying propensity for gobbling up their "downstream" customers.

"Our prime imperative has always been to stay independent," says Mr. Arvedi. "To do that, we had to find a technology that allowed us to cast and roll our own steel and, at the same time, offer final products at competitive prices and with competitive features. We came up with a vision solving all these problems. The vision was of a mill integrating all phases of steel production, from casting to hot and cold rolling, into one 'in-line' process, of a plant able to produce thin and ultrathin gauges at the same cost as thicker ones."

"And then, in 1977, we set out on a decade-long search for a manufacturer able and willing to build such a facility for us," Mr. Arvedi adds.

Enter Mannesmann Demag

In Mannesmann Demag Hütten- und Stahltechnik (Hütten), Arvedi found a manufacturer with both these qualities — plus an ambitious quest all its own. Demag is the metallurgical facility and equipment building arm of Mannesmann AG, one of the world's leading steel and capital goods producers. Since 1982, Demag had been working on creating prototype equipment and facilities for a highly innovative thin-slab continuous-casting system as well as on the casting and rolling of thin slabs. Now on the company's agenda was finding a "pioneer producer" willing to install and operate this "in-line strip production" system.

The working relationship between Arvedi and Mannesmann Demag Hütten- und Stahltechnik goes back to the early 1960s and Arvedi's purchase of steel-making facilities from the company.

Demag's own history dates back to 1819; its forefathers smelted steel some 50 years prior to that date. Over the past 176 years, Demag — a member of the Mannesmann group since 1973 — has attained and retained an enviable reputation for being the technological pacesetter in its sector.

Here are just two of many examples. In 1905, Demag built the world's first electric arc furnace, an innovation that revolutionized the production of steel. Since then, the company has built some 1,300 of these furnaces. In 1953, Demag built the top-blowing converter, a key development in the modernizing of steel manufacturing. To date, Demag has designed, built and commissioned 418 converters, 306 continuous casters and 23 mini-mills throughout the world.

A few figures detail Demag's continuing success on international markets. Today, Demag equipment and facilities

account for more than 40 percent of all the world's steel produced using continuous-casting technologies. In 1994, 80 percent of Demag's \$1.6 billion in sales were made outside Germany. The company is currently working on 201 projects in various countries.

"Never has the pace of innovation been greater at Demag than it is today," says Klaus Brückner, the company's president. In addition to L.S.P., Demag's list of advanced products and technologies includes direct-current electric arc furnaces, turbulence picking lines and mini-mandrel tube mills.

An offer they couldn't refuse

In 1989, the pioneer producer made an offer the steel-technology innovator never considered refusing. Arvedi would build a new plant in Cremona, and Demag would equip it with its advanced equipment and facilities. The two companies would join together in developing the metallurgical procedures

"We wanted to work with the best, and with a company we knew we could trust," says Giovanni Arvedi. "And in Demag, we got both at the same time."

Revamping Europe's steel industry

This reliance on local customers is also a matter of business geography. "One of our reasons for locating the L.S.P. facility in Cremona was the fact that a preponderance of Italy's largest industrial companies, purchasing some 4 million tons of steel annually, are to be found within a two-hour drive of Cremona," he adds.

As the highly international stream of visitors to Cremona would indicate, interest in acquiring the L.S.P. technology, on the other hand, has been anything but local.

The large amount of interest has been boosted by a major "break-through" order: An international consortium led by Demag is currently building a \$155 million Arvedi-plant in Pohang, Korea for Posco (Pohang Iron & Steel Co.), the world's second-largest producer, with completion set for 1996.

"We are in serious negotiations with a number of other producers," reports Mr. Arvedi. "Not surprisingly, many of them are in Western Europe and in the United States, areas whose high wages

can be especially countered by the savings in cost and time offered through the use of the L.S.P. technology."

In Arvedi's scenario, the L.S.P. facilities eventually ensuing from these negotiations will go into operation toward the end of the decade. They will be joined by a growing number of "hybrids," conventional steel-making plants featuring supplemental or downstream L.S.P. lines.

"By the turn of the century, thanks to the wave of investment initiated by the L.S.P. process, steel-making could very well be a synonym in Europe and in

other parts of the industrialized world for innovation, profitability and environmental friendliness," he adds.

As Mr. Arvedi points out, the stakes are high for Europe's economy as a whole.

"The viability of any business area, its ability to compete with other regions, is still largely determined by its proficiencies in steel-making — and in integrating into large-scale industrial processes. Therefore, for both these reasons, L.S.P. represents a great opportunity — one that Europe cannot afford to ignore."

A new way of making steel

Around 750 million tons of steel will be produced and processed in the world in 1995; most of this will involve three distinct operations. The steel will be first cast into an ingot or slab; after cooling, reheating, hot rolling and pickling, it will be transported for cold rolling, normalization and skin passing. Even in the most modern of conventional facilities, in which the first two phases are joined, it takes several hours, the use of heavy moving and transport equipment, and several kilometers of processing line to turn raw or scrap steel into finished coils or sections.

At the L.S.P. plant in Cremona, it takes 15 minutes and 175 meters (575 feet) of processing line to transform a load of raw steel into 25 tons of finished coils of quality and stainless steel. The plant does not require any intermediate storage space and external treating and reheating facilities, thus avoiding the need to employ personnel to operate them. By keeping fixed costs down to a minimum, the L.S.P. process allows producers to operate profitably even in times of lean order books.

These radical savings in time, transport, energy, and related personnel and equipment costs arise from the integration of casting, hot and cold rolling, and final surface treatment into a single continuous operation.

In turn, the line's relative compactness allows it to be completely encased in a single encapsulating structure, thus preventing any effluents or noise from escaping untreated into the environment. All effluents produced are con-

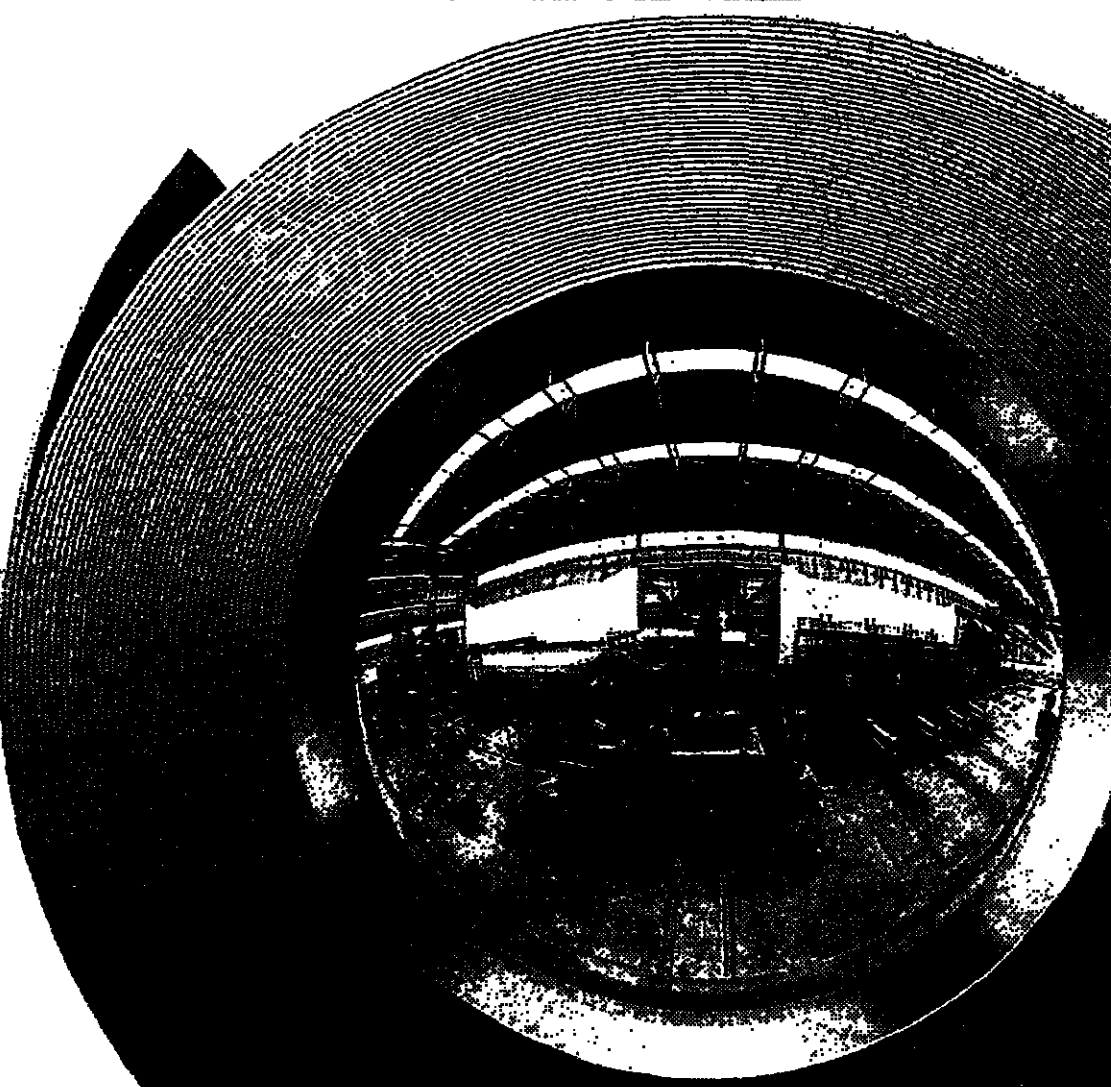
Mr. Arvedi:

"By the turn of the century, thanks to the wave of investment initiated by the L.S.P. process, steel-making could very well be a synonym for innovation, profitability and environmental friendliness."

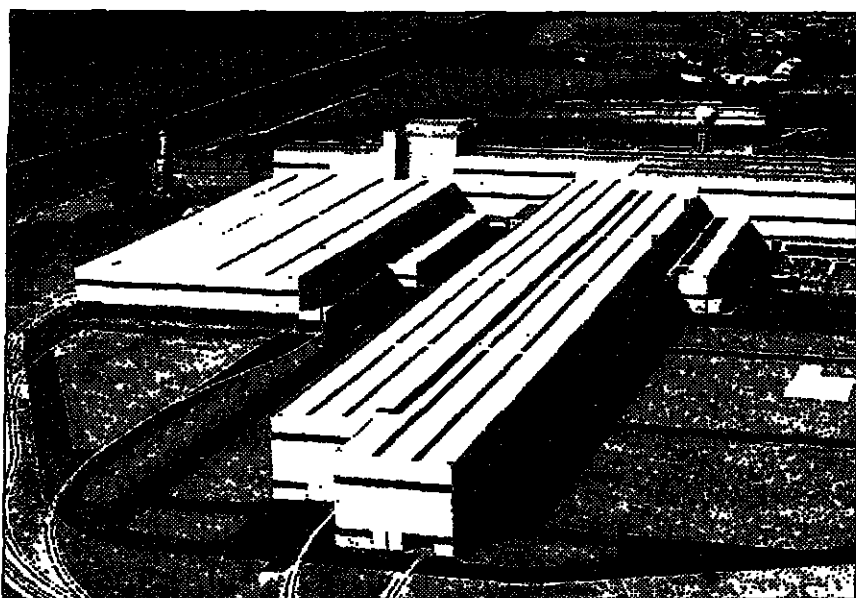
veyed to an efficient and extensive system of filters, scrubbers and processors for treating and recycling.

Especially eager to avail themselves of L.S.P.'s output have been manufacturers of automobile components and other industrial products. For the first time, they can order their finished steel parts directly — on very short notice — from the producer, eliminating the need to go through a steel processor. This direct link eliminates unnecessary costs and delays — vital pluses in today's fiercely cost-conscious industrial world.

The L.S.P. plant in Cremona is in full operation. The work on further developing its technology, however, has not ceased. A current focus is the further integration of the hot- and cold-rolling phases.



New future for steel-making:
L.S.P. (in-line strip production)
technology creates
considerable savings
in time, energy
and costs.



The \$300 million L.S.P. plant in Cremona, opened in 1992, has redefined the industry.



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SPORTS

Cricket Charges Are Called Joke

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYDNEY — A former captain of Pakistan's cricket team, Mushtaq Mohammad, said Tuesday he had asked his Australian counterpart, Allan Border, what he would do if offered \$500,000 to lose a Test match, but that the question was asked as a joke and understood to be a joke.

Mushtaq said in a newspaper interview that he had talked to Border during the fifth test against England in Birmingham in 1993 and "vaguely mentioned" the sum, now equivalent to \$750,000.

Later Tuesday, on BBC Radio, Mushtaq said that "now a lot is being said in the paper that Allan Border is upset about what I said to him 18 months ago. It's a farce. If he was that upset, why didn't he come out then and there?"

Border, speaking in Australia, said that "I was approached, but I did not think much of it. I was a bit angry at the time, but I have not thought about it much until it has come up again over the last couple of days."

Border had said earlier that he had been approached during the test match, but refused say by whom or give details.

In an interview in London with Sydney's Telegraph Mirror newspaper, Mushtaq categorically denied the conversation amounted to a bribe.

"That doesn't mean I was offering it to him, although I know these things are going on," Mushtaq said.

He said his talk with Border was prompted by England's plight at Edgbaston, where, with one day left Australia faced a victory target of 120 with eight wickets remaining to take a 4-0 lead in the six-test series.

The situation was strikingly similar to the 1981 test match between the two countries in Leeds, where England recorded a dramatic victory by bowling Australia out for 111.

"I said to Allan, 'You remember Headingley? If the offer was made to you to lose this match for \$500,000, what would happen?'" Mushtaq said.

"Allan said to me that he would never muck about with a cricket match, and I said that was exactly how I felt when I was playing."

"This was a joke all along, with that Headingley test in mind," Mushtaq said. "That doesn't mean I approached Allan Border and said I have got an offer for you from Pakistan."

The allegations involving Border came only two days after Australian Cricket Board's chief executive, Graham Halbish, said that several players had experienced similar approaches during Australia's tour of Pakistan in October and November.

The allegations have soured relations between Australia and Pakistan.

(Reuters, AFP)

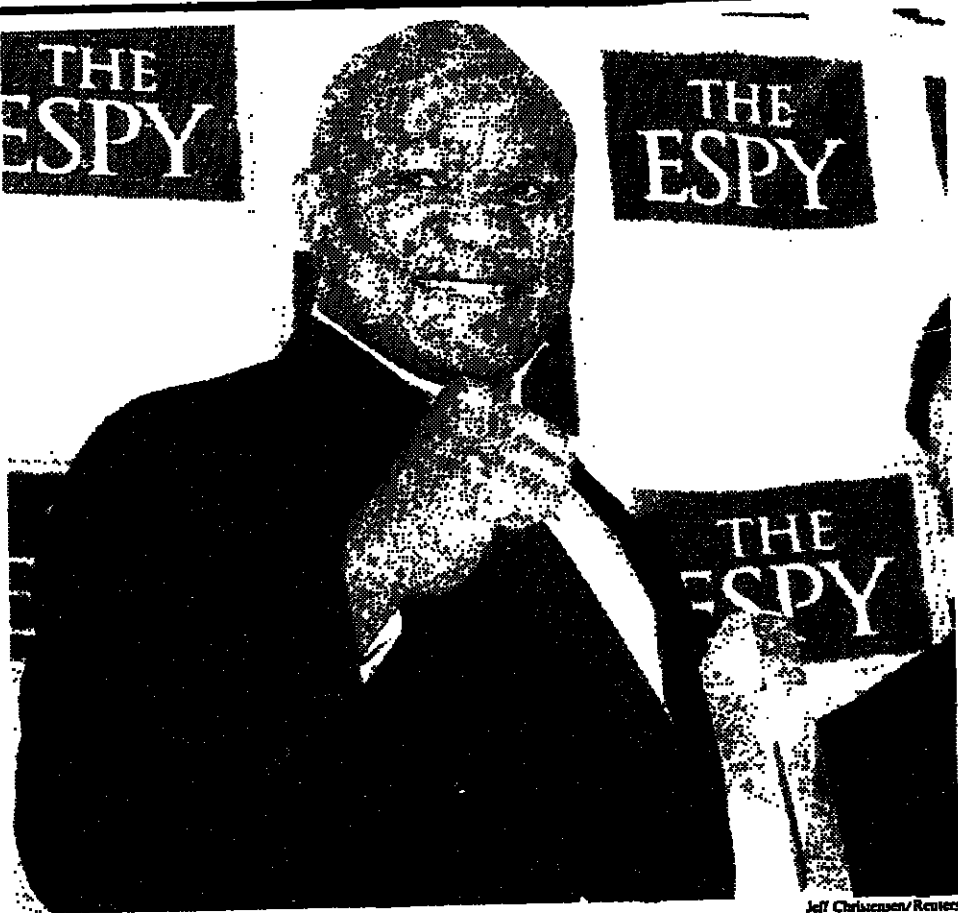
Winds Halt Cup Racing

SAN DIEGO — The start of the third round of the America's Cup elimination trials was delayed Tuesday by high winds.

Officials called off the racing when winds reached an estimated 20 to 25 knots. Anything above 18 knots is considered too dangerous for the International America's Cup Class boats.

Three challenges races were rescheduled for Wednesday, when series leader Team New Zealand takes on Nippon. Tag Heuer Challenge races Rioja de España and Sydney 95 meet France 3.

For the defenders, the race between Young America and America3 was put off until the end of the round. Stars & Stripes will race America3 on Wednesday.



KING GEORGE — George Foreman receiving his ESPY Award in New York as boxing performer of the year. The 46-year-old heavyweight champion was to officially announce Tuesday, as his first title defense since 1973, that he will fight Axel Schulz of Germany at the MGM Grand Garden in Las Vegas on April 22. Of a fight with Mike Tyson, Foreman said, "If he doesn't sign up with Don King again, I will happen before the end of the year. If I beat Axel Schulz, if Tyson gets out and if he gets away from Don King, it can happen. It would be the greatest show since P.T. and Barnum got together for their thing. But I've got to beat Axel Schulz first."

Tyson to Be Released March 25

INDIANAPOLIS — The former heavyweight champion Mike Tyson is to be released from the Indiana Youth Center on March 25, the original date for his release.

Tyson, convicted on Feb. 10, 1992, of raping a Miss Black America pageant contestant in his room in an Indianapolis hotel the previous July, has been a model prisoner and will be credited for the good-behavior time he has coming, a prison official said Monday.

Tyson's release date had been set back to May 9 after he was disciplined in May 1992 for threatening a guard and disorderly conduct.

But H. Christian DeBruyn, commissioner of the Indiana Department of Correction, decided recently to lift the added penalty days after discussing Tyson's case with staff who supervise adult discipline in the prison system, the department's spokeswoman, Pam Pattison, said.

She said DeBruyn was convinced Tyson's misconduct probably resulted from a prison adjustment problem because it came so early in his prison term.

Tyson was sentenced on March 26, 1992, to six years in prison. His sentence has been reduced a day for each day of good behavior.

FIFA's African Dilemma

DUBLIN — Seven gentlemen of FIFA will meet in emergency session Wednesday in Zurich. Their duty is onerous. Given conflicting medical advice concerning meningitis and cholera in Nigeria, they must opt either to send the cream of 16 nations to compete for the World Youth Championship there next month — or to cancel, postpone or move the event to a safer venue.

Last Friday, a month to the day before the scheduled kickoff, FIFA canceled the event. By Monday the hornet's nest was astir. Among the stings was the Organization of African Unity's warning of "negative and grave consequences on Africa's future participation in international football tournaments." A boycott by the continent's 50 countries would deeply wound FIFA. For Africa is, without doubt, the emerging continent, the new basin of skills in the world game.

Other political and sporting organizations accuse FIFA of hypocrisy, of offering the plumb of a prized event and withdrawing it in a manner that insults the Africans' competence, their integrity, even their race.

Nigeria, whose investment in the tournament stands at \$100 million, sent a delegation to FIFA House on Monday. It included the World Health Organization's leading epidemiologist in the region, who refuted claims that the world's young soccer players would be at risk.

So FIFA is to think again. The crux of the whole affair was articulated more than a week ago by Joël Havelange, FIFA's aging and autocratic president, when he said: "Listen my friend, I do not want one young person suffering any kind of disease on my conscience."

The president's conscience? Well, there is a first for everything. African suspicions of Havelange were aroused in January. He had written, without consultation within FIFA, to Barbosa Rhodes, the head of Nigeria's National Sports Commission, suggesting that the country give up the tournament.

Disease was not then the concern. Havelange cited a lack of preparedness in facilities and communications. Rhodes repudiated all of this by return letter and the ensuing crossfire was said to have emanated from linguistic difficulties when the two met in Riyadh in January. Rhodes, apparently, attempted to converse in English while Havelange responded in French.

HAS NO ONE at FIFA been introduced to the wonders of professional interpreters? What is so said is that Havelange has communicated perfectly well with Africans for 21 years. His recently re-election hinged largely on the African vote, in return for which he delivered considerable coaching, medical and financial expertise, plus, above all, an expansion of the World Cup to encourage and accommodate African participation.

For that, we should all be grateful. Havelange's legacy to the sport, aside from commercial and television dealings, is the addition of African talent. And if his largesse was funded by Coca Cola (whose name is on the World Youth Cup) and Adidas, that is a legitimate liaison of sport and business.

However, assuming that on Wednesday he afternoon will break his recent habit of riding roughshod over his committees, assuming that he will chair the emergency meeting by listening rather than dictating, the heart of the matter should be the medical safety of players.

For the record, the six men who will sit at Havelange's table are: Guillermo Canedo of Mexico, Julio Grondona of Argentina, Lennart Johansson of Sweden, Issa Hayatou of Cameroon, Chung Mong Joon of South Korea and Poul Hylgaard of Denmark.

Hayatou, president of the African Confederation and a possible future president of FIFA, was pressed to call on Havelange to convene the meeting. But a more important voice ought to be that of Pierre Tsala Mbala, a professor of medicine who also is from Cameroon.

Mbala, representing FIFA's medical committee, was dispatched to Nigeria to assess the situation. His first impression, that there was no cause for alarm, was altered, he reported, after speaking to World Health Organization officials. In this, however, Mbala seems to be at odds with the WHO officer who flew to Zurich on Monday. And Samson Omenah, president of Nigeria's Football Association, insists that "there is no health crisis. There has been no meningitis. We had a few cases of cholera in December at Cross River, but it was never an epidemic. Maybe one or two cases."

BUT FIFA, hearing the voices of concern from parents of youths chosen for the tournament, cannot afford maybes.

Then there is Real Madrid, which wishes, for reasons closer to its championship cause than the scare in Cross River, to keep its 17-year-old wonder boy Raul Gonzalez Blanco at home. Ajax, too, is anxiously seeking ways to withdraw its players; it would rather that its three star youths (one of them the Nigerian Nwankano Kanu) play in the European Champions' Cup quarterfinal that clashes with the March 11-26 World Youth Cup.

There is wild talk of Chilean youths being told they need 10 inoculations to enter Nigeria, of Europeans requiring seven. FIFA has said it believes two will suffice: an injection for cholera, one for yellow fever and a malaria tablet a week.

But when the committee has heard the medical reports, when it has considered the legal implications should a boy's parents or his club refuse to take the risk, the decision becomes invidious. So does consideration of relocation.

Accusations that Havelange wants to take the event to his native Brazil are shrugged aside at FIFA House. If it is necessary to look outside Nigeria, the suggestion is that the site could be a western European country.

Germany is ready, while Portugal might be marginally more acceptable to the irate Africans.

But should FIFA opt for a postponement, allowing Nigeria to prove its clean bill of health, the crowded international schedule intervenes. In June, Sweden stages the women's World Cup; in August, FIFA's World Under-17 Cup is scheduled for Ecuador.

A lot of cups, a lot of money and, methinks, problems in store in Ecuador.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Manager Phil Neal has left English Premier League club Coventry "by mutual agreement and with much regret," the team said Tuesday.

Ron Atkinson, a former Aston Villa and Manchester United manager, reportedly was the favorite to succeed Neal.

(Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA	GF	GA	GF	GA
N.Y. Islanders	5	5	1	11	30	31			
N.Y. Rangers	6	4	1	13	30	32			
Tampa Bay	5	6	1	11	36	27			
Florida	5	7	1	11	32	28			
Philadelphia	6	7	1	13	34	25			
New Jersey	4	5	2	10	29	26			
Hartford	1	8	2	4	25	30			
Washington	2	7	2	6	20	30			
Northeast Division									
Pittsburgh	10	5	1	21	51	30			
Quebec	10	1	0	20	43	20			
Boston	7	3	1	15	33	24			
Buffalo	6	5	1	13	34	25			
Montreal	4	4	3	11	28	29			
Hartford	2	7	3	7	27	31			
Ottawa	1	8	2	4	25	30			
WESTERN CONFERENCE									
Central Division									
Chicago	10	5	1	21	51	30			
Detroit	7	4	1	15	32	27			
St. Louis	6	4	1	13	30	24			
Toronto	7	5	1	15	30	24			
Winnipeg	4	6	2	11	41	27			
Dallas	3	6	2	8	33	34			
Pacific Division									
Calgary	10	5	1	21	51	30			
San Jose	5	4	2	12	24	33			
Edmonton	5	5	2	12	34	41			
Los Angeles	3	5	3	9	36	39			

MONDAY'S RESULTS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Total
Hartford 1, Boston 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Montreal 1, Quebec 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Philadelphia 1, New Jersey 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Washington 1, Tampa Bay 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Florida 1, St. Louis 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Chicago 1, Detroit 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
San Jose 1, Los Angeles 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Edmonton 1, Calgary 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Winnipeg 1, Dallas 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Toronto 1, St. Louis 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Boston 1, Hartford 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Quebec 1, Montreal 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
New Jersey 1, Philadelphia 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Tampa Bay 1, Washington 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
St. Louis 1, Florida 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Detroit 1, Chicago 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Los Angeles 1, San Jose 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Calgary 1, Edmonton 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Dallas 1, Winnipeg 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
St. Louis 1, Toronto 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Hartford 1, Boston 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
Quebec 1, Montreal 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
New Jersey 1, Philadelphia 0	1, 0	0, 0	1-0
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Gullikson
Suffering
Rare Tumor

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Tim Gullikson, who coaches top-ranked Pete Sampras and other tennis players, has a rare type of brain tumor that doctors say is treatable.

Gullikson, 43, left the Australian Open in late January to seek treatment at the medical center at the University of Illinois at Chicago after experiencing bouts of dizziness.

He was diagnosed recently with a congenital heart condition and has had two minor strokes.

His physician, Dr. James Ausman, said Monday in a statement that "after undergoing a series of tests, Tim Gullikson was found to have a small brain tumor known as oligodendroglioma."

"This type of tumor responds very well to treatment. Tim is at home, is doing well and is expected to return to coaching tennis in the near future," Gullikson's wife, Wheaton, a suburb of Chicago, said.

A hospital spokesman said Gullikson's family had requested that no further information be released about his medical condition or treatment. The family decided to announce his condition only because Sampras is playing in the St. Jude International Indoor tennis tournament in Memphis this week, the spokesman said.

"I've been speaking to Tim just about every day and he's in good spirits," Sampras said in a statement released by the ATP Tour. "We've all been thinking about him."

Gullikson's departure from the Australian Open left Sampras emotionally shaken, even on the court.

The American Medical Association Encyclopedia of Medicine says that several hundred cases of oligodendroglioma occur in the United States each year. The tumors usually affect young or middle-aged adults.

Treatment includes brain surgery to remove the tumor whenever possible. Radiation therapy and anti-cancer drugs also may be prescribed.

About one-third of patients survive for five years or more, the reference book says.



THE FIRST STEP — Pitcher Hideo Nomo got a good shake from the Los Angeles Dodgers' owner, Peter O'Malley, after signing a minor league contract. The Japanese right-hander, 26, can't pitch in the majors until the strike is settled, but is expected to get a shot at the starting spot left vacant when the Dodgers did not re-sign Orel Hershiser. Nomo, speaking through an interpreter, said, "I am closer to realizing my dream" of playing in the majors leagues. He led Japan's Pacific League in victories and strikeouts four of the last five seasons; he retired so he could play outside Japan.

Strike Puts Minor Leaguers in the Middle

By Jennifer Frey
New York Times Service

PORT ST. LUCIE, Florida — On Thursday morning, Bill Pulsipher, the New York Mets' top minor league prospect, is supposed to get up, shave off his beloved goatee (in accordance with team rules) and report to spring training at the Mets' minor league complex.

He is no longer certain that is what he is going to do. When the major league baseball owners decided last month to combine minor league and replacement camps for the first two weeks of spring training, holding both at teams' minor league facilities, they effectively told players like Pulsipher that

they have to play with replacement players if they wish to report to camp on time.

For Pulsipher — and other union-minded minor leaguers — this creates a difficult problem. If he reports to camp Thursday, Pulsipher fears he will be viewed as unsympathetic to the union. If he does not report until after the replacement players leave the minor league facility on March 4, he fears that the club may penalize him for his absence.

"Believe me, I want to be here and I want to play, but it's something I have to think twice about," Pulsipher said after working out here. "If I'm going to be penalized by the organization for not showing up, then

I'm sure the big league guys will understand what I have to do. But if there isn't going to be a penalty, it might be a better decision for me to just wait until March 4."

Joe McIlvaine, the Mets' general manager, is not making the decision easier. He said last week that all minor league players were expected to report to camp. But asked to elaborate, he said the club would not communicate its policy in regard to players who failed to report until "after we wait and see who is in attendance" at the first workout on Friday.

On the union side, Gene Orza, general counsel for the players association, said Monday that the union would prefer

that players like Pulsipher not report, but that it would not be considered "a big deal" unless Pulsipher participated in scheduled spring training games. If he did, Orza said, the union would consider him a scab.

Pulsipher isn't worried about that; he has already decided to refuse any request to pitch in major league spring training games. But as one of the most high-profile players in the Mets' minor league system, he is worried about even the perception of impropriety.

"I don't want to throw to a replacement player," he said. "I don't want to play catch with a replacement player. And I don't want to be caught on film throwing to whomever they signed out of some semipro league to be a replacement — and then have Bobby Bonilla sitting in New York watching that on ESPN or whatever, and thinking 'I'm a scab, too.'"

Pulsipher has already had a taste of the awkwardness that would be inherent in a camp that includes both replacement players and prospects like himself. Jeff Edwards, a 31-year-old left-handed pitcher, signed a replacement contract with the Mets during the first week in February, soon after attending the club's Feb. 1 tryout camp. For the past week, Edwards has been using the Mets' minor league facilities, along with Pulsipher and a small group of other minor leaguers, in an effort to get into shape.

Pulsipher and Edwards know each other. Edwards was a Mets' pitching instructor in 1993, and Pulsipher worked with him during extended spring training. They got along well. Now, Pulsipher sees him in the clubhouse and does not know what to say.

"It's kind of weird for me to talk to him," Pulsipher said. "I like the guy and all, but I don't like what he represents."

To Pulsipher, Edwards represents someone who is taking another player's job; it may not be his job this time, but it could be someday. Now, though, he is simply a minor league player who does not know what to do.

Nelson, a Buyout in Hand,
Leaves Warriors in Failure

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — There is a man overboard, and his name is Don Nelson. He committed one egregious act: He failed to make peace with 21-year-old Chris Webber. And he paid with his job.

Nelson and the Golden State Warriors parted ways Monday afternoon, with the coach and general manager reportedly agreeing to a \$1 million buyout. He left with a cough, a soiled reputation and a son in tears. Once a revered leader, Nelson is the latest coach unable to master Generation X.

"He brought it on himself," said one of the Warriors' guards, Latrell Sprewell.

The team did not toss him a bon voyage party. In his final days, Nelson was unwelcome in the locker room, and the players proved it by losing 30 of their last 37 games. They wanted an interim coach at all costs, and now they will see one of the rest of this season: The Hall of Fame center Bob Lanier, who was hired as an assistant coach to work with Webber.

It was a turnaround of epic proportions. One year ago, Nelson was coach of Dream Team II, part owner of the Warriors and the sole proprietor of their personnel department. His influence was limitless. Even a month ago, the furthest he could possibly fall was just to general manager.

The moral of the story: Be careful what you wish for. Nelson's Warriors, back in 1993, were only a big man away from the elite, and when Webber declared himself eligible that year for the annual draft, the coach traded even 21st century draft picks to obtain him.

The deal sealed, Nelson drank champagne in public. A coach since 1976 and owner of 817 NBA victories, he had always done more with less. But Nelson was about to prove he could do less with more.

The origin of this tidal wave was late 1993. Webber, at the time, was the rawest of rookies, and was not paying heed to every suggestion from Nelson. At a practice, the coach divided the guards and big men into separate corners and privately asked the guards how to reach Webber. Nelson's old coach and friend and guru in Boston, Red Auerbach, had suggested the meeting, but it turned out to be ill advised.

The players gossiped. One of the guards, Jeff Grayer, told one of the forwards, Billy Owens, that Nelson was blaming Webber for the team's mediocrity. Owens passed this on to Webber, a player known for being oversensitive while at the University of Michigan.

Webber pouted, and a closed-door meeting did not resolve the matter. "Chris went in and said he was playing 110 percent, so don't put that kind of pressure on him," Owens said. "Coach tried to avoid the question of what happened, tried to make a joke about it."

Months later, during a Charlotte game in early 1994, an open-door meeting sealed Webber's contempt for his coach. Webber had asked to attend a Michigan game in Ann Arbor the day before the Charlotte game, and Nelson had approved it.

Webber returned in time to play against the Hornets, thanked Nelson profusely, but the coach seemed irritated. When Webber tossed a reckless behind-the-back pass out of bounds, he was benched and ridiculed on-site by the coach. Webber shouted back, on cam-

era, and, from that day on, the team's cliques multiplied.

Sprewell and Owens sided with Webber. Owens was eventually traded in training camp for center Rony Seikaly, and Webber, a restricted free agent who was steaming at the thought of another year under Nelson, asked out.

Webber said he would not sign unless he could become an unrestricted free agent in two years, and the organization agreed it was better off cutting losses and trading him now.

In return, they acquired forward Tom Gugliotta and three No. 1 picks from Washington on Nov. 17, and that started their free fall. Sprewell wrote Owens's and Webber's jersey numbers on his sneakers, and Nelson turned fatalistic.

"I told my staff the day we made the trade I didn't think I'd survive this," the coach said the day he checked into a hospital with viral pneumonia.

He had lost his health and, worse, his credibility, because players on both sides were taking Webber's side. Nelson had coached Dream Team II at last summer's World Championships, and even those players made inflammatory comments about him.

Meanwhile, other Warriors such as Chris Gatling said they preferred playing for Nelson's son and assistant coach, Don. In fact, Don Nelson coached the final game before the All-Star break while his father was with his ill mother, and the Warriors triumphed in Denver.

That was the night Don Nelson told guard Tim Hardaway, "Carry this over to the second half of the season." That was also the night Don Nelson, who will remain with the team only to assist with the 1995 draft, sobbed in the clubhouse. Reality had set in: Dad was a has-been.



Nikolai Khabibulin let a shot by the Stars' Mike Kennedy get between his legs but the Jets still prevailed, 7-4.

It's Crowded at Front
In Short Hockey Races

The Associated Press

The Philadelphia Flyers have joined the crowd.

Following a 5-3 victory over the Washington Capitals, the Flyers are the latest team to make a move toward the top in the National Hockey League's Atlantic Division, where five teams are tied for first.

Other division races are tightening, too, with the NHL com-

ing up to the one-quarter mark of its lockout-shortened 48-game schedule.

With Monday night's victory, the Flyers moved into a five-way tie for first place with the New York Islanders, New York Rangers, Tampa Bay and Florida, all with 11 points. New Jersey was one point back.

Toronto, meanwhile, beat Chicago and Winnipeg defeated Dallas to tighten up the Central Division race. Chicago leads it by one point over Detroit, St. Louis and Toronto and by four over Winnipeg.

Mikael Renberg, Chris Therien and Patrik Juhlin scored goals in less than four minutes

of the first period as the Flyers beat the Capitals. The Flyers, who had been struggling, won their second straight and snapped a three-game home winless streak against Washington.

Maple Leafs 4, Blackhawks 2: Mats Sundin scored his eighth and ninth goals of the season as the Maple Leafs beat the Blackhawks. It was the final game of an eight-game road trip for the Blackhawks, who went 6-2 and outscored opponents, 37-15. One more victory and they would have been able to boast of the longest road winning streak in the franchise's last 30 years. Their overall record, 8-4-0, is best in the Western Conference.

Jets 7, Stars 4: Nelson Emerson had two goals and Alexei Zhamnov a goal and three assists as the Jets beat the Stars. The Buffalo Sabres on Tuesday traded goaltender Grant Fuhr and defenseman Philippe Boucher and Denis Tyryurov to the Los Angeles Kings for defenseman Alexei Zhitnik and Charlie Huddy and goaltender Robb Stauber.

SIDELINES

IAAF Moves to Reinstate Gordon

MONTE CARLO (AP) — British discus thrower Peter Gordon, whose testicular cancer led inadvertently to a four-year drug ban by the IAAF, is expected to gain full reinstatement in May. The IAAF's doping commission unanimously recommended Tuesday that Gordon's suspension be lifted by the IAAF Council when it meets in Gothenburg on May 18-20.

For the Record

Mike Bellotti, the offensive coordinator at Oregon for six years, was promoted to head coach to replace Rich Brooks, who resigned to coach the NFL's Rams. (AP)

The NBA approved the sale of the Miami Heat to the family of Carnival Cruise Lines founder Ted Arison, which had waged a long and sometimes acrimonious battle to gain control of the team. (AP)

The sale of the Minnesota Timberwolves to Glen Taylor was also approved by the NBA, pending completion of the bond sale that is to finance a buyout of the team's arena. (AP)

Vernon Maxwell, the Houston Rockets' guard suspended for hitting a spectator, filed a federal lawsuit claiming that the man, Steve George, and his brother, Nick George, slandered him by "maliciously accusing him of a crime, namely assault." (AP)

New Baseball League Names
The Cities of Its First 6 Teams

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The United Baseball League, which would be the first on-field challenge to major league baseball in 82 years, announced its first six franchises Tuesday.

Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Washington, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Vancouver, British Columbia, will be part of the league when it starts play in 1996, the organizers said.

The cost of each franchise is \$5 million, they said, estimating startup costs at \$20 million per team.

The most recent major league expansion teams, the Colorado Rockies and Florida Marlins, paid \$35 million apiece to join the National League in 1993. The fee for the next expansion of the major leagues is expected

to be \$125 million to \$150 million per franchise.

The organizers include agent Dick Moss and Representative John Bryant, Democrat of Texas. Moss is Donald Fehr's predecessor as general counsel of the Major League Baseball Players Association and attempted to form a new league in 1990 before abandoning that plan.

The league has said it will refuse to sign any players who become replacements during the current major league strike.

The major league owners, meanwhile, said they will again offer contracts to unsigned players on Friday, but won't agree to salary arbitration and won't let players, teams or agents negotiate.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

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17 Say "WHAT?"
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- 19 Funnyman
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- 22 Yarn measure
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- 28 Evel Knievel,
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37 Bartlett, for one
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- 58 Word in an
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59 Shellac
60 "C" — la vie!

- 61 Carmine
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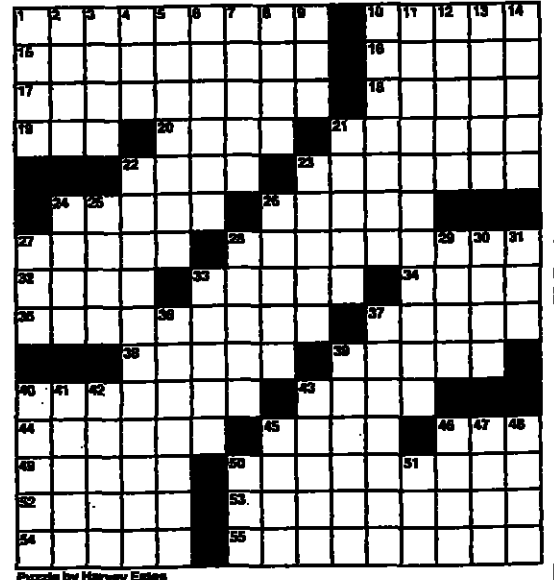
- 66 Fathers
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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 14

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